# CULTIVATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

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# VATOR.

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## Agricultural Department.

### Manures and their Application.

We are frequently asked why we may save the labor of making compost heaps by burying the green dung heap once under the sod—and it is argued we thus eventually obtain all the advantages which we could derive from a tedious process of making compost heaps. If it were true that we eventually obtain all the useful salts of green manures by burying them under the sod, we would by all means to dispense with the labor of making compost heaps. Let us inquire; if we place our green manures below the surface we cannot bury them sufficiently to prevent evaporation, and instead of impregnating the sods we immediate the air with the volatile salts;—we bury our green manures deep in the soil they cannot be stirred and mingled with the soil until after the harvest is ripe, and we must wait till another year for the full benefit to be derived from the green dressing.

Now the question fairly arises,—can we by any means, preserve manures for a twelve month without deterioration?—we are inclined to answer, we cannot unless we totally exclude the air. We have tried the plan of burying green manures deeply in the earth, as theory would seem to justify the practice, but our disappointment in the results leads us to recommend better modes. We incline to think that manures lose much of their value by lying a long time in any condition unused—and farther, that all *rich* manures, while in tillage, are constantly losing some of their virtues, whether we obtain harvests from them or not. When they decay down to grass they lose less, and probably after a year or two they lose nothing, though from the choking and killing of the grass roots we obtain lighter and lighter harvests, until the ground is again broken up.

Governor Gore of Waltham delighted in making experiments in agriculture.—He purchased large quantities of manure in Boston, with which he made a naturally poor soil rich—he also built a very handsome barn with a deep cellar under it, calculating not to let the rains nor even the dews of heaven meddle with the store of green manure therein deposited until he was ready to apply it directly to the soil—but he soon became tired of this mode of managing his manures—he preferred to let them heat and partially ferment on exposure to rain and air before he applied them to his fields.

It requires some labor to form compost heaps, but we are usually well repaid by the increased quantity obtained—and then we must consider the advantages derived from manures which can readily be mingled with the soil and which are ready to furnish vegetables in the early part of the season.

Green crop manures are different from those of the stable. We plough them under, and they are so equally spread that they never moulder away like masses of green stable manures—the roots of these vegetables pervade the whole sod, and nothing can be more intimately intermixed with the soil than this vegetable growth. If therefore we practice frequently turning the surface sod beneath, we can sufficiently bury our compost manures by means of the harrow or of a light plough, according to the nature of the soil and the seed from which we expect a harvest.

A few persons only at a distance from large towns can purchase manures, and no farmer need to purchase a single load, provided he will save all his own stock will make and use it in a proper manner. For ourselves we would give but little for a farm that would not maintain its standing without extraneous aid. Farms situated near large towns and having much land in tillage, turning most of the produce directly to market, may well be enriched by purchased manures—but in the interior we must till a less number of acres, and we must renovate our grass lands without reducing them by means of exhausting harvests.

When the snows are first melted away, and the surface of the earth is wet and loose, we can often obtain large quantities for the compost pile by scraping off this loose matter which has accumulated through the winter where horses or cattle have stood. If we neglect to secure it at the proper time it vanishes or is trodden down where it will be of no service. Very early in spring this matter may be mixed to good advantage with the horse stable manure which many farmers throw out in a heap and suffer to be almost entirely spoiled by too much heating before the time for planting or ploughing—it will turn as white as the ashes from walnut wood.

By making proper mixtures of horse stable manures with other matter early in the spring, the mass will be fit for use before the time for planting, and will be far more valuable than it would be at the commencement of another year.

### The profits of Farming.

Mr. Sheldon, a very intelligent farmer of Wilmington, told us the other day that he was inquired of not long ago by a gentleman who was much interested in real estate, whether farming could be made a profitable concern. Mr. S. replied he had no doubt it could—the gentleman wished to know on what he grounded his opinion.

Mr. S. said he had known a large number of people who had no superior advantages; who had settled on land of only middling quality; who had managed with little regard to method; without any superior means of knowing what their several soils required; and without exercising much judgment in regard to the selection of stock—he had known many such people who by means of industry and economy had paid for their lands, brought up large families and become as independent as the lot of humanity will admit.

Mr. Sheldon's inference was that with a little more knowledge of the best modes of culture and a strict adherence to method these same farmers would have advanced with more rapidity and ease. Mr. S. is himself an excellent judge of stock, and this is a qualification in which great numbers of our farmers are deficient. For whether we raise stock from our own herd or purchase it from neighboring states it is all important to select judiciously—to purchase none for keeping but such as have the right points and to turn from our own yard all that are found deficient.

In selecting from a drove if we choose a pair of steers or heifers possessing the right points we may be obliged to give one third more than for ordinary cattle—well, in two or three years when their value will be triple, we shall find our best selections will bring much more in proportion than inferior animals, though the cost of keeping, in all probability, was less.

TO KEEP BACON HAMS IN SUMMER.—Pack them in a flour barrel, in clean dry ashes or charcoal; head up the barrel and put it up stairs, where it is dry, and as cool as possible.

Don't throw away the Udder of your beef cow. Salted, smoked, and dried, it is rich, delicious eating. Boil and eat it like cold tongue. Try it.

The editor of the St. Augustine News says that he had green corn and green peas for dinner on New Year's day.

### The Town of Taunton.

This is one of the chief towns of the County of Bristol and also thirty miles south of Boston. It is thought that the first Englishmen who travered the soil of this ancient town were Edward Winslow and Stephen Hopkins on their visit to Massasoit in 1621. They found it depopulated; the ravages of the plague which had prevailed among the Indians were every where visible. There were Indian villages at *Tetiquet* and *Namasket*, and the Indian sachem Tetiquet claimed the lands which now constitute the town of Taunton, Berkley, and Raynham. The name of Henry Uxly stands at the head of the list of purchasers of this tract of land. Richard Williams bought Uxly's right, and he is considered the first settler of Taunton, as he was in the place before the purchase of Miss Pool.

This lady, Miss Elizabeth Pool, possessed of fortune and connected with good families in Taunton (England) conceived the design of making a settlement and planting a church here in the midst of the Indians. The first settlement was made in 1637. Miss Pool died in 1654 aged 65 years. A very beautiful cemetery has been recently laid out in the immediate vicinity of the main village—called Mount Pleasant Cemetery — upon the plan of that at Mount Auburn. In this Cemetery the patriotic ladies of Taunton have erected a very handsome monument in memory of Miss Pool. The following inscription may be seen on this monument.

"The females of Taunton have erected this monument in honor of Elizabeth Pool, foundress of the town of Taunton in 1637. Born before the settlement of America, in England, 1509, died at Taunton, May 21st, 1654."

This beautiful town is situated at the junction of Cotton, Rumford, and Taunton rivers. It is at the head of sloop navigation. Much of the soil in this town is good and its proprietors display great taste in its cultivation. The village contains a large number of public and private buildings handsomely built and tastefully located around a beautiful enclosure called "Taunton Green." This public walk is ornamented with trees and adds much to the beauty of the village. There are in Taunton eight churches, four Congregational, two Baptist, one Episcopal, one Methodist, and one Catholic. Population in 1837, 7,647—in 1840, 7,524, not quite one thousand to a church. There are 3 Banks and 2 Insurance offices.

Taunton is rather a manufacturing than a farming town—it has 2 cotton mills, 1 for printworks—a paper mill, 3 nail factories, a forge, a furnace; manufactures of boots, shoes, leather, hats, vessels, bricks, straw bonnets—britainnia, stone, and cabinet wares; total value in the year ending April 1, 1837, exclusive of cloth, printing and iron castings, $1,125,552 — number of hands employed, 1300. About 30 coasting vessels are employed between this and the neighboring ports. The manufacture of Britannia ware is of recent origin in this country, and in this place it proves successful—the articles here made are tea-sets, castors, urns, and all the articles of that description of ware. The quality of the metal and beauty of the polish are said to equal any imported from Britain.

FIRST SETTLERS AND MEN OF NOTE.—Among the names of the first settlers we see Williams, Wilson, Pool, Marcy, Harvey, Hoar, Strong, Andrews, Cooke, Farwell, Case, Kingsley, Gilbert, Phillips, Hailstone, Parker, Richmond, Brown, &c. Wm. Hooke is considered the first pastor—he married the sister of the well remembered EDWARD WHALLEY, a Major General in the parliament's army, one of the regicides, or judges, who condemned to death king Charles the first. Hooke left Taunton in 1640 and in 1656 returned to England where he was received in the family of the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, as domestic chaplain. After the restoration of Charles second, Hooke was silenced for nonconformity to the established church of England. Our readers may remember that Edward Whalley in company with one Goff, another of the regicides afterwards fled to this country for safety and remained for a long time concealed in a cave near Connecticut river. Their pursuers were never able to find them.

The reverend Andrew Bigelow, a son of the Hon. T. Bigelow of Medford, was within a few years, settled in Taunton, in one of the four Congregational parishes. Mr. Bigelow has preached in many of our towns—he has travelled much in Europe, and his manners and language are exceedingly prepossessing—he comes up to our notions of a finished gentleman. His manner in the pulpit is peculiar and very impressive, a few of the last sentences of his sermons are delivered without notes, and this gives him an opportunity to make the most powerful and stirring appeals to his adoring audience. In the language of a youth who undertook to describe to a friend his manner of delivery—"He preached half an hour from a book, when he had done that, he shut it up, took off his spectacles, and then we had to take it."

Taunton gave birth to the once celebrated Robert Treat Paine, his father was one of the signers of the declaration of Independence. Robert was a poet and the writer of that most glorious national song, *Adams and Liberty*. It begins thus as many of our readers know.

Ye sons of Columbia who bravely have fought
For those rights which unstained from your sires had descended,
May you long taste the blessings your valor has brought
And your sons resp the soil which their fathers defended.

'Mid the reign of mild peace
May your nation increase,
With the glory of Rome, and the wisdom of Greece;
And ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves
While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.

### Mr. Colman's Address,

Delivered at Norwich, Ct., October 8, 1840.

(Continued.)

The next inquiry, which suggests itself, is whether we have the means of enriching our soils and of rendering them as productive as they may be made. We have, first, then, the usual supply of animal manure; and as we are not exporters but are importers of agricultural produce to a considerable extent, this being consumed among us, performs its part in restoring what has been taken from the soil, and in further increasing its productiveness.

Further, in extraneous manures we are by no means deficient. I have already spoken of our peat swamps, and of the vast deposits of this vegetable matter, which are scattered over our territory.—Several parts of our territory abound in limestone and in calcareous marls, which it is hoped will prove ultimately of great value. Our sea coasts present an inexhaustible supply of sea-weeds and fish, and of marsh and dock mud, and muscle bed. Of ashes in various forms we have the usual supplies. Many of our various manufactories furnish directly valuable manures or materials for manure. This may be said, in particular, of our woollen manufactories; comb and brush manufactories; sugar refineries; extensive tanneries; soap factories; oil and candle establishments; glue factories; and slaughter houses. Our large cities and villages furnish the usual resources for manures to the neighboring towns. Many of our lands, likewise, are sensitive to the almost miraculous powers of gypsum; and though New England has within itself no considerable deposits of this valuable mineral; yet it is easily procured, and may be furnished to every part of the Commonwealth at a reasonable expense;—an expense in no case, where its efficacy is ascertained, such as to discourage its use.

We have made as yet, small advances in the art of saving and compounding manures. There is little doubt that as much valuable manure is now lost or thrown away, through ignorance or neglect, as is used. The practice of renovating and enriching land by ploughing in green crops, or by inverting the old sward, is seldom practiced among us, although where this has been done, the effects have surpassed the most sanguine anticipations. The introduction of bone manure and poudrette, is likewise recent; but from their proved efficacy and the facility of their transportation, they are likely to prove extraordinarily beneficial. In New Jersey, I have witnessed the most remarkable effects of a newly discovered marl, of an alkaline character, and of great efficacy. It has more than doubled the value of lands in the neighborhood of the pits where it is found. The application of one hundred bushels of this marl to land, which under common cultivation, would produce not more than 20 bushels of corn to the acre, causes it to yield 60 bushels; and wheat and clover in proportional abundance. Nor are its effects transient, but it produces a permanent improvement of the soil, the duration of which is not yet ascertained. In this respect it differs most favorably from ashes and many other manures, whose efficacy is continued seldom more than one or two years. At present this marl is delivered at the pits at seven cents per bushel, and might be delivered at many of the ports of New Jersey at a small advance upon that price. The farmers of Long Island have for years been in the habit of purchasing for their wheat fields our leeched ashes at a cost of ten and twelve cents per bushel. If these shrewd farmers have then found an advantage in coming to our ports after our drawn ashes, why may we not import marl from New Jersey,—a substance far more efficacious and more enduring in its effects than ashes, at even a less price than is paid for our ashes?

I shall not say anything on this occasion of the unappreciated value of liquid manures, because I have already, in writing and speech, urged the agricultural public very much upon this subject; but experiments are greatly wanting in our community on the application of manures generally, as far as is practicable, in a liquid form. This is a favorite practice among the Flemish farmers; and its pretended advantages, and the practice of cultivators so eminent for their skill and success as these farmers, must presently induce a fair trial of it among our own farmers,—a trial from which I think great benefits are likely to result.

In regard then to manures and the means of enriching our lands in New England, there is no deficiency;—but we are greatly wanting throughout the State, in frugality to save the vast amounts which are now wasted; in industry to collect the means around us; and in skill and labor in preparing them for use. In soil, climate, and manures, there is no impediment in New England to a successful agriculture.

Our next inquiry is, whether the condition and circumstances of our people favor the pursuit. I shall avoid all general considerations in this case, because they would carry me too far, and I desire that my remarks should have as practical a bearing as I can give them.

I have no disposition to indulge in any self-glorification. We have too much of that from all quarters, that it is offensive to sober and well disciplined minds. I wish to institute no invidious comparisons between our own and the people of other communities. It is, however, only simple justice to say that the people of New England, as a community, are intelligent, temperate, industrious, and frugal. We have ignorance, drunkenness, idleness, and extravagance enough. Indeed, in having any we have too much; but the general character of our community is what I have described; and intelligence, temperance, industry, and economy, are the great elements of success in all the laborious pursuits of life; in none more so than in agriculture.

Our climate is, as I have remarked, favorable to labor. The severe and relaxing heat of summer are of short duration, and seldom of such intensity, as that moderate labor is not in truth a refreshment. The elasticity of our autumnal and winter atmosphere induces to activity, and renders muscular exertion a pleasure. A day in the very depth of winter, spent in collecting wood in the unbroken silence of the leafless forest, with a bed of snow under your feet; the battling through the day with a drifting northeast snow storm, lashing with crystals of ice, or the beating your way and opening a sort of subterranean passage through the piled up waves of snow, which sometimes fill up our roads, to the well clad and well fed are often days of as healthful and agreeable an excitement, as far as mere physical pleasure is concerned, as are ever enjoyed by the more favored children of luxury and indolence in the elysian fields of the tropical zone.

The condition of our people, too, is such, that labor is indispensable to their subsistance. Few persons among us are raised above its necessity. A large proportion of the people of New England are compelled to depend wholly upon their own exertions; and come into the world like men thrown into a stream, who must swim to the shore or perish. From their childhood, therefore, they are trained to labor, to self-dependence, and to exertion. They are not, therefore, indisposed to labor; and this habit of relying upon themselves is the best foundation for success in any pursuit, whether of a physical or intellectual nature.

### Couch Grass.

The following is from a correspondent of the Yankee Farmer.

Sir: In the fall of the year 1839, it was recommended in your paper to kill *Couch Grass*, by ploughing the ground late in the season, and expose the roots to the action of the frosts, by which their vitality would be destroyed. This advice was again repeated in your editorial remarks in the fall of 1840. But my experience shows me, that late ploughing will not kill *Couch* or *Twitch Grass*, as it is sometimes called. Soon after that notice was published, in 1839, I turned over by ploughing just before winter set in, a piece of ground, which was very much infested by this grass. It was green sward in the spring of that year, and was ploughed and planted with Indian corn; and at weeding time, this grass so completely took possession of the ground, that the rows of corn could hardly be seen, and my neighbors inquired what grain was sown there. Intending this land for turnips the next season, I turned this over by the plough, as before stated; and what was the result? Not a root of the grass was killed, and it appeared in full vigor in the spring of 1840, and the field looked as green as if covered with a crop of rye. What was then to be done? This would be a troublesome tenant with my turnips, and having the advantage of prior possession, and firmer hold of the soil, would contend strongly, and perhaps successfully against the young turnip plants, and make the chance for a small crop, or a good crop, to say the least, rather doubtful? I then determined to extirpate it root and branch, which was accomplished in the following manner. The ground was ploughed and harrowed, and then my men followed with their rakes, and raked out the roots of the grass into heaps, which were afterwards carted into the hog-yard; and this was done three times before sowing my turnips; and this so completely destroyed it, that scarcely a root appeared in the subsequent cultivation.

AN OLD COLONY FARMER.

*Plymouth Co. Jan.* 1840.

### The Farmer's Monthly Visiter.

Ex-Governor Hill of Concord, N. H. has been promoted to the office of Editor of an Agricultural paper, and we have no doubt his present office is more agreeable to him than his former one. Governor Hill was not bred a farmer, but he takes a great interest in agriculture, and his general views of the subject are very good. He is extensively acquainted with the aspect of New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and parts of Massachusetts, and he is attentively watching their several modes of culture. On reading his Visitor no one would suspect the editor had ever been engaged in political strife, as he very properly excludes all such matter from his paper.

Our readers will be able to estimate the good judgment of the Governor by the following notice which he takes of our paper!

The "Boston Cultivator," being the third weekly agricultural paper published in that city, (Boston,) exhibits much industry and talents. Its agricultural reports are quite as interesting and useful as those of its competitors. It is conducted by a man who can lay claim to more agricultural experience than almost any other person in the country: that gentleman, or somebody for him, presents every week, facts in relation to the local history of the Massachusetts towns that are interesting to every Massachusetts man.—[Monthly Visitor of Jan. 31.

#### Roman Ochre.

We do not recollect that we have seen in any northern paper an account of the discovery of an Ochre mine in Vermont. We copy the following from the Knoxville (Ten.) Register.

DISCOVERY OF A MINE. The recent discovery of an ochre mine in Vermont promises to be of great importance, in every point of view. The article is superior to any thing of the kind, known to be in existence. The best ochre now in use is obtained from Rochelle, France; but the Vermont Ochre must eventually supersede this altogether. The Vermont ochre forms a surface of marble smoothness, which is entirely impervious to water, and is of course extremely durable. When saturated with oil, instead of shrinking and drying away it swells and increases its bulk. It is found in a part of the Green Mountains. It was discovered in a small stream of water, the superincumbent mass of earth or decayed vegetable matter having been washed away by the action of the stream. The attention of the discoverer, Mr. Miller, was attracted by the color of the ochre, and the abscence of that scum or crust on the surface of the water, which uniformly accompanies oxyde of iron. The ochre is found in a rich layer near the surface of the ground, then follows a stratum of mica slate, and then another layer of earth. The mine is worked now at the rate of twelve barrels per day. A barrel weighs three hundred pounds, and the price ranges from nine to fifty cents per pound.

PATENT RIGHTS. The amount charged to a foreigner for a patent right is five hundred dollars—an American citizen pays thirty dollars.

## THE CULTIVATOR.

**SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1841.**

For Terms—See First Page.

### Judge Law.

We frequently see in our exchange papers from different parts of the country, complaints made against what is called *Judge law*, or law made, as they say, by judges on the bench as they proceed in the trial of a cause. They tell us that judges have no right to make the law, but to declare it—that the law should be made before hand so that all may know when they are violating any of its provisions. We have often heard people assert that our courts should pay no regard to English decisions, and that our legislature should provide by express statute law for all cases that may hereafter arise.

It is certainly desirable to leave as little as possible to the discretion of the judge; but suppose a case comes before him for which the statute has made no provision, must he sit and wait for the law makers to enact a statute to apply to it? such a statute would violate the Constitution which provides expressly against making laws to punish for offences already committed.

There is now less necessity than in the last age to refer to English decisions, and the time may come when we shall have no occasion for them; but whenever a revolution takes place it is necessary to adopt the old laws in regard to property and criminal offences, or to enact new ones. Now how is it possible in a whole age to make express provisions for all cases that may in future arise. Time is constantly rolling on—contracts are made—liabilities are incurred—crimes are committed. The judiciary must decide on all cases which are brought before it. How shall it decide when no express statute is found to apply? It must decide according to equity, justice, common sense; and these are nothing more or less than common law. It must have some regard to old decisions."

We have never enacted statute laws to reach one case in a thousand that have arisen in our courts. We have no statute law that requires a man to pay his note or his bond—or that bonds or releases an indorser. We have no statute law generally forbidding trespasses on property, and all the nice distinctions between trespasses, justifiable seizures, thefts, &c., must be settled by rules which legislators cannot provide. The highest powers of the mind are required to adjudicate nicely, and legislators can enact only an outline of law.

### Reviews.

THE BOSTON ALMANACK, for 1841. Mr. S. N. Dickinson, at 52 Washington St., has published a second edition of his neat little parlor Almanac for this season. This is good proof of the popularity of the work, and we recommend it as a very useful annual and well filled.

THE YOUNG HUSBAND, AND THE YOUNG MOTHER. These two works by Dr. Alcott are very valuable and should be in every family. Numerous editions have been published and we are glad the works have met so ready a sale. The Doctor writes with facility and ease. He is direct, and none can mistake his meaning.

GRAHAM'S LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN. Doctor Graham is full of good advice to young men. He has some peculiar notions, and attributes most of the evils of life to the use of meat and stimulating drinks. His arguments are worth attending to and young men should all read his lecture. These three works are handsomely printed and bound in neat little volumes. George W. Light, the publisher, has them for sale at his bookstore, No. 1 Cornhill.

HUNTS' MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE. We have received from the agents, Saxton and Pierce No. 133 1-2 Washington St., the February number of this valuable work. The first article is entitled American Steam Navigation—another Commerce and Commercial Character. The writer can remember when we had more trade with Bristol than with Liverpool,—then a mere fishing town,—and when dry goods from France were unknown in New York.

### Suspension of Southern Banks.

Since our last paper went to press we have learned that the United States Bank of Pennsylvania has again suspended payment and that a number of the banks of Philadelphia have followed the example—some continued to pay small bills and all take the bills of other banks except those of the United States.

The Banks of Baltimore had all previously resumed and apparently with very little trouble, but now they have suspended again and it is expected that most of the banks south of that place will follow suit. It may be the country will sometime grow wiser on the subject of banking.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. "Putnam," from Sherborne, is received and must have its turn—its length excludes it this week.

"N. N." is thanked for his account of the Mexican Ox sent to us for publication, but we must know who N. N. is before we can publish any new statements of facts not within our knowledge—we want a voucher and should like to see the writer at our office, 5, Exchange street.

McLEOD. There have been various rumors in regard to the bailing of McLeod at Lockport where he is still imprisoned. It seems that the assemblage of people there in order to prevent his going at large is not called a riot, but a *friendly meeting* to advise people of the risk they would run by becoming bail for him. It is thought by many that he is not guilty of burning the Caroline. Let him have a fair trial.

FRAMINGHAM LYCEUM. A lecture will be given in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next.

MAJOR RANKIN of [illegible]ville, Arkansas, was lately murdered by a Cherokee Indian in a most barbarous manner. He entered his shop and killed him by beating him on the head with an axe.

### Fifth Agricultural Meeting.

On Thursday evening the farmers of Massachusetts held another interesting meeting in the State House. Hon. Mr. King, President of the Senate, in the Chair.

Mr. Shelden, of Wilmington, was requested to make some farther statements on the subject of stock. Mr. S. is a practical farmer and a few years since undertook the levelling of the Pemberton Hill in Boston, in which service he employed 118 oxen at one time. He observed that smiths did not generally shoe oxen well, they did not make the shoes long enough so as to run back and support the foot properly behind—he said the shoes should be broad and should run back half an inch behind the hoof—he could drive without whipping much—he could make oxen back a loaded cart better by slapping their noses with his hands than by whipping them on the nose or legs. He spoke in a very rational manner of the importance of using proper language to oxen—he would have no words used without a meaning, then cattle would learn and obey without whipping. (how often we hear half bred teamsters use the same word to make cattle go which others use to make them stop, yelling "whoa" so loud as to make cattle run!)

Mr. Shelden said he had known a deaf and dumb man who could drive *one* yoke well by the motion of his whip, but he could not drive three yoke well—he could not speak to them. He told of a case where 24 oxen were hitched to a barn and they could not be made to draw it because they would not all draw at the same time. The command was finally given to an old teamster—he charged the several drivers each to mind his own cattle and not let them draw till he should give out the word *come*—a word which his own oxen understood, and the others were at liberty to use their own phrases or strike with the whip as they were accustomed to on starting. When all were ready he cried out *come*; his own oxen wanted no more, other drivers used their own language or their whips; but all starting at once they had no difficulty in moving the building.

Mr. S. observed that short legged horses travelled best—the knee should be near the hoof—he said it was a good sign for a horse to carry his right and left feet near together as they thus supported the body better, being more directly under it.

Mr. Fay of N. Braintree inquired of Mr. S. if he would let steers go with a yoke in the yard without a driver—he said, yes if they had become used to the yoke so as not to be afraid of it.

Mr. Lothrop of Springfield said the Ayrshire breed of cattle was very valuable for our light lands where feed was not abundant as they would gather more food in short grass or a dry season than the larger kinds of stock—he said there was a very small breed on the island of Nantucket which did not require feeding summer or winter, but the larger kinds of cattle could not live so—he thought Col. Jaques had done well, but would have done better by breeding from male and female Durham's, than from a Durham and a native. He spoke of the English Teeswater breed crossed with the Galloway as producing a valuable variety and selling high—one bull brought 1000 guineas—he said Mr. Collins reduced the size of the Durhams and made them more compact—a good breeder will never reject good points in an animal in order to increase the size of the breed.

Mr. L. said the Durhams came early to maturity—they were always red, or white, or mixed—black or blue hairs on them were suspicious signs. After a long course of breeding in line, we could be sure the offspring would be like the dams—he told of one of this breed that had given 25 quarts of milk in a day—in his own stock one cow gave 18, and another 45 pounds of milk per day on grass in June. He spoke of a calf of this breed not two years old, that weighed 1175 lbs—he had sent three heifers to a male near Philadelphia, 5-8ths blood, of the Duke of Northumberland's breed, at an expense of $180.

Mr. Dodge, of Hamilton, enquired if our native cows bore calves without risk when they had been with a large Durham male—he said he had known one cow to die, being unable to calve, and another one came near it. Mr. D. said he had seen many of the Durham cows and heard a variety of opinions concerning them—he should like to know if they generally gave more milk in proportion to size than our best native cows?

Mr. Lothrop of South Hadley said he did not have very large calves from a thorough bred Durham Bull—he said it was not his aim now to increase the size, but improve the points—that his Durham cows had produced a quarter more milk than native cows would on the same keep—that one cow nearly filled two pails at a milking—a calf less than [illegible] old weighed 1010 lbs.

Mr. Shelden said calves from the Durham bulls were larger than from others—he said purchasers at Brighton never sought out the largest cows—they chose young ones with good points.

The editor of this paper enquired if any other gentleman could produce evidence to show that this breed was superior to our native stock for milk—we had learned from various quarters that our native home bred were many of them superior to the best imported Durhams—if so why should we not breed from our best natives—the English have been 50 years in perfecting this Durham stock—and it is not now far superior to our own why should we pay large prices for it?

Mr. Colman, the Commissioner, then said the Messrs. Lothrop had very fine stock—but he thought it was not the stock for us—that in the rich pastures in Kentucky this stock would no doubt prove excellent for beef—but here the cows had not generally proved good milkers—he had himself owned seven and not one of them was good for the dairy—he said he could not find any one who could show him their superiority for milk or for beef—and farther that their milk was not generally so good as the milk of our native cows. He spoke of Mr. Powell whose cow had made 20 pounds of butter a week—he knew of another that had yielded 19 pounds — natives had yielded 14 pounds per week for several months in succession. He saw a male of the Durham breed, Ransalaers, at Albany—very fine—but on enquiry, *he had sucked two cows* through the summer! He said the famous Cheshire farmers who had calculated on 600 weight of cheese from a cow would have none of the Durham breed—that Lord Coke preferred the red Devon—that an English writer of good authority had pronounced the Durhams the poorest dairy stock in all England. Mr. Colman brought up much more evidence in support of his position that the Durhams were not the stock for us—but we have no room this week for more—other gentleman spoke but we must reserve their remarks for our first page of next paper.

The meeting was adjourned to next Thursday evening—subject, *stock* and *root culture*.

### Arrival of Gen. Harrison at Washington.

On Tuesday the new President arrived in the federal city and walked from the depot to the city Hall accompanied by a concourse of citizens. The weather was stormy but vast numbers remained outside in the mud and wet to see all that could be seen. The Mayor of the city, in the name of the citizens, welcomed the President elect, to which Gen. Harrison made a brief reply, expressing his happiness to meet his old friends but making no allusion to political affairs. He will stay at Washington but a day or too.

### Election of Postmasters.

We perceive that in Vermont the people are holding meetings in some towns to nominate, by ballot, their candidates for Postmasters. This is right and proper, and is the method of selecting such candidates as will be approved by the President elect and his Cabinet, unquestionably. The law ought to be such as would allow the people of each town in the Union to elect their Postmaster or Postmasters once in four years, subject to be removed by the [illegible], and let the town be responsible for the official conduct of its Postmaster. In a town like this, it is of more consequence to the people who its Postmaster is than it is who is Governor of the State; and no man should be appointed to the office merely because he desires the office, nor because he has been so impudent as to carry or send a petition to nearly every man in the town for his signature; nor should one be appointed merely because he is secretly intriguing for it with influential men at a distance; but the people themselves interested should designate the man to fill the office created for their accommodation, and not for his emolument.

In many other towns of Maine—such as Hallowell, Brunswick and Kennebunk — similar meetings have been held. We are sincerely glad to see this practice of designating candidates prevailing generally. [Concord (N. H.) Courier.

We have more than once suggested that we should have Postmasters in whom we should have more confidence provided they were all nominated in the towns or districts in which the offices are kept. The officers would be nominated as town officers are in many towns without regard to the candidates for whom they might vote at elections. But if political considerations must rule in town meetings let each town have Postmasters in whom the majority has confidence. The Executive of the United States has already more offices in his gift than he can possibly dispose of to the advantage of the public, and neither he nor any officer at Washington can select as well as people in the vicinity of the office who are directly concerned in its faithful administration.

It has been argued that the Postmaster General ought to select all officers for whom he is responsible—but he is not responsible for the loss of a single farthing from the office—towns might be made responsible and they would be willing to become so if they could have the appointment or nomination of Postmasters.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

### Late from the Sandwich Islands.

**Arrival of the Exploring Expedition.**

HONOLULU, Sept. 26.—The United States schooner Flying Fish, G. Sinclair, commander, arrived on Saturday last, 85 days from Fiji Islands, among which the Exploring Squadron had been cruising for the last three months. The remainder of the Squadron sailed four days before her for this place, and may be hourly expected. Captain Sinclair informs us of the distressing intelligence of the murder of Lieut. J. A. Underwood, and Midshipman Wilkes Henry, a nephew of Captain Wilkes, in a most treacherous manner, by the natives of Malolo, one of the Fiji group. These unfortunate men having gone ashore with but a few others were attacked and killed almost instantly, but not until they had shot four of their assailants, who were the very men that but a few minutes before they had employed in tracking boats over the reef. The men with them were wounded, but escaped.

The Squadron's boats being near, immediately pulled in and commenced a well directed fire upon the savages, under cover of which, Lieut. Alden landed and brought off the bodies, which were entirely stript. Had not the natives been fully occupied in carrying off their own dead, these bodies would have been taken away and devoured. This occurred on the 25th July. Capt. W. immediately made preparations for attacking their town and fort, which the savages considered impregnable. The seamen were landed and a fire was opened upon it, but, without much effect, until a rocket, or "Flying Spirit," as they called it, set fire to their town, and created great consternation. It was finally carried by assault. The natives fought well, and even stood a charge of bayonet, but were finally beaten at all points, seventy or more killed, the fort and town burnt, their plantations destroyed, and the island laid waste. These islanders have always been noted for their ferocity, and treachery, and cannibalism, characteristics which it seems they fully retain.

H. B. M. Surveying Ship, Sulphur, Capt. Belcher, was lately at the Fijis. These Islands are three hundred in number, mostly small: two as large as Hawaii. The Squadron spent three months in surveying them. The natives treacherous in the extreme and the worst of cannibals. Come along side devouring human flesh. Occasionally eat their own wives and children. Captured a chief who is now on board the Vincennes, who, seven years since, killed ten of the crew of an American vessel.

The Porpoise was sent to rescue the crew of the American Whaler Shylock, 2000 barrels sperm oil, recently shipwrecked among the Southern Islands, and to take off the missionaries from some of the islands off the Fiji group who were in a very distressed situation; the chiefs having threatened to kill and eat them if they manifested any abhorrence, or refused to witness their cannibalic orgies.

DEATH BY CHOKING. An old man in Philadelphia, about 70 years of age, was choked to death by a piece of meat which he was attempting to swallow.

### Massachusetts Legislature.

TUESDAY, February 9. The *House* met at 11, as hereafter it will hold afternoon sessions. The laborer's wages trustee exemption bill was reported without amendment, and also that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject of the expenses of trustee process.

A number of petitions were presented against the insolvent law, from towns in Worcester county.

Mr. Gibbens, of Boston, offered an order that the Committee on Probate and Chancery report a bill fixing the pay of Clerks of both Houses, to take effect from and after this session.

The capital punishment abolition bill was again considered on its passage to a third reading. It was opposed by Messrs. Stowell, of Peru, (who moved its indefinite postponement,) and Greene, of E. Cambridge, as too great a stride in "humanity," and demoralizing society by its excessive leniency to crime. Mr. Gates, of Richmond, opposed the bill in a humorous speech, in which he related his experience in a visit of observation to the State Prison.

Mr. Stephenson, of Boston, also advocated the indefinate postponement, in an elaborate speech.

Mr. Lawrence, of Boston, moved the Previous Question, upon the indefinite postponement, which was carried 164 to 130, and the indefinite postponement was negatived, 134 to 195, and the question was then taken by yeas and nays on giving the bill a third reading. The vote stood 209 for, to 134 against.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10th. *Senate.* Petitions were presented and referred.

Ordered, that the Com. on Railways and Canals, consider the expediency of further legislation to prevent obstructions on the highways, by Railroad cars or trains, particularly at or near their several crossing or depots.

The Resolve concerning the Agricultural Survey, passed to be engrossed.

The Resolve on the petition of the Powow River Banks was read a second time, and passed to be engrossed. This Resolve gives these Banks $500 for detecting the rogues, who a year or two ago entered several Banks in the State, and stole considerable sums of money.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary, accompanied with a statement of amount of bounty allowed for the raising of wheat.

Mr. Marshton, from the Special Joint Committee on the report of the Valuation Committee, submitted a report thereon, and a motion was made to suspend the rules in order to proceed to the immediate consideration of said Report.

Mr. Davis of Franklin, stated that it appeared from the examination of the Valuation Com., that the county had increased in wealth faster than Boston. This was principally owing to two causes—one the removal of the residence of persons doing business in Boston, and continuing to do business there, into Roxbury, Cambridge &c. The second cause is the manufactories established throughout the state, which draw wealth from Boston, (on which however, they pay a good interest,) and place it where it is elsewhere taxed.

*In the House. Morning Session.* There were fewer petitions and orders than usual this morning, and the House proceeded at an early hour to the consideration of the orders of the day, and were occupied through the whole forenoon with the question of paying an indemnity to the proprietors of the Ursuline Convent.

Mr. Curtis of Boston advocated the minority resolves, which declare it to be the duty of the Commonwealth to pay such an indemnity should it be demanded, in a speech of considerable length, but of great force and argument. His positions were that government is bound, as by a contract, to protect the property of individuals; and that in this case there was a double failure of performing that contract—first in not providing the proper means of protecting, and, secondly, in not enforcing those that existed.

Mr. Huntington of Northampton moved to amend the report of the Committee, so as to provide that the funds for the purpose of the indemnity should be raised by taking tolls on Warren Bridge, and defended this proposition with apparent seriousness. He said the sum should be raised from the by-standers—from those nearest; and as the Legislature could not levy a tax for the purpose in Boston and Charlestown but could impose toll upon those crossing the bridge, this seemed the readiest method of obtaining the fund. The blame of this outrage lay between Boston and Charlestown, and so did Warren Bridge.

Mr. Stephenson of Boston was astonished to see this proposition seriously brought forward. He was compelled to believe the gentleman from N. would not jest upon such an important subject. He hoped the amendment would be withdrawn as it embarrassed the discussion of the question. He argued at some length in favor of the indemnity.

Mr. Lindsay of Charlestown, was opposed to it, and argued against it by *justifying the distruction of the Convent.* He read a narrative of the events of the time, at length, from a printed book, with which he was proceeding, when, at about 2 o'clock, he gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

*Afternoon Session.* The House resumed the the discussion of the morning, and Mr. Lindsay finished his remarks.

Mr. Upton of Nantucket moved the indefinite postponemant of the report.

Mr. Greene of Boston, replied to what he considered unjust and improper allusions to Catholics in the speech of Mr. Lindsay, and spoke for some length, with considerable feeling on the social disabilities of that sect in this community.

Mr. Kittredge of Haverhill moved the previous question.

The call for the previous question was then sustained. The question was then taken on Mr. Huntington's amendment, which was amended without a count.

Mr. Curtis's Amendment, substituting the minority resolves, for the majority report was then rejected.

And then the House voted indefinitely to postpone that Report, without a division upon either question.

The Resolves on the subject of the Naturalization laws passed to a 3d reading, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11th. *In the Senate.* The bill to abolish the office of Attorney General was committed to the Committee on the Judiciary. The rest of the day was mostly spent on private bills.

*In the House* several petitions were received. Mr. Huntington reported a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. The bill providing for divorce in case of habitual drunkenness was rejected.

SHOCKING AND FATAL ACCIDENT. Mrs. Kink, the housekeeper at the Blue Ball Tavern, on the Eastern Road, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, was discovered burnt to death in her bed, about 6 o'clock on the evening of Friday last. The supposition is that the deceased in cooking the supper she set fire to her clothes, and being unable to extinguish the flames, got into bed to roll the bed clothes around her. The deceased had been in the Blue Ball Tavern as housekeeper for upwards of 20 years.

INCENDIARISM. We learn from the Worcester Spy, that an unsuccessful attempt was made to destroy, by fire, the barn of Moses Clement, near New Worcester village, on the night of the 4th instant. A cow was badly burnt.

The small Pox made its appearance in New-Orleans, three cases of which have proved fatal.

### Proceedings of Congress.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. *The Senate* was occupied on the bankrupt bill. The House was still discussing the merits of the five million Treasury note bill—or, under that head of matters and things in general as each speaker might choose.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4. *In the Senate.* After an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Ruggles, that the bill for the preservation of human life on board of Steamboats, be taken up, the consideration of the General Bankrupt Bill was resumed. Mr. Crittenden briefly addressed the Senate in its defence, declining to discuss its merits, as it had been thoroughly examined at the last session, and would pass, he trusted without discussion.

Mr. Benton immediately followed for the purpose of proposing his amendment that corporations should be included; first, however, he wished that no bankrupt should be discharged from his debts, until he made a discharge to the District Judge, and received the consent of two-thirds of his creditors. This was in accordance with the law of 1827, and he hoped would be incorporated in the present bill. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Norvel and Crittenden, and the question being taken, it was lost by a vote of 18 to 29.

Mr. Hubbard followed with a motion to recomit, with instructions proposing that corporations should be included, and that there should be other material amendments. This led to a long debate, pending which the Senate adjourned, without taking a question.

*In the House.* Messrs. Jones of Virginia, and Cushing of Massachusetts, were appointed the Tellers, with Mr. Preston of the Senate, to count the votes for President and Vice President, on Wednesday, the 10th of February next.

The Committee of the Whole resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note Bill, and Mr. Shephard made an elaborate speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Garland followed, stating that he should vote for the bill, inasmuch as the necessities of the nation demanded it. He was entirely opposed to an extra duty on wines and silks, and would go all lenths against a National Bank.

He was followed by Mr. Adams, who spoke at great lengths on various topics; mainly however, in reply to Mr. Wise, whom he attacked with great vehemence and much warmth. Mr. Wise replied with much moderation. After he had concluded the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5th. *In the Senate.* Many petitions and memorials were presented, and some private bills matured, but nothing requiring a particular notice. The proposition to cede the stock which the United States hold in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was debated by several Senators, and finally ordered to be engrossed.

*In the House.* The Treasury Note Bill was discussed until 7 o'clock, when it was taken out of committee, and, on motion of Mr. Wise, amended so as to authorize the incoming Administration to issue five millions of dollars between the 3d of March and the close of the year, notwithstanding the amount that may have been previously issued by the present Administration. The amendment of Mr. Wise was adopted by a vote of 111 to 79; and the bill was finally passed without a division.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6. The *Senate* did not sit to day.

*In the House.* Mr. Rayner presented resolutions from the Legislature of North Carolina in favor of the Distribution policy, and against the Graduation and Pre-emption system. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills.

MONDAY, Feb. 8th. *In the Senate.* The Bankrupt bill was still under discussion—Mr. Hubbard's amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 to 16. Mr. H. then offered an amendment simply to include all classes of corporations. Mr. Clay, of Ala. and Mr. Sevier of Arkansaw, both opposed this as unconstitutional.—Mr Wright thought corporations ought to be included, but he was opposed to all bankrupt laws.

*In the House.* Mr. W. Thompson strenuously advocated an appropriation of $100,000 to negociate and perfect friendly relations with the Florida Indians—He thought this course due to us and to them.

Mr. Jones from the Com. of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications for the year 1841.

*The Senate* on Tuesday was still discussing Mr. Hubbard's amendment to the Bankrupt Bill. Messrs. Calhoun, King, Benton and Walker differing in opinion as to the constitutionality of including corporations.

*The House* on Tuesday caught another abolition fever in consequence of what was said of stealing blacks from Florida by citizens of Georgia. Mr. Black was very severe on northern states—told how they treated their blacks—would not enroll them nor suffer them to vote. Mr. Wise wanted to enquire if Mr. Black seriously complained because blacks at the North were not admitted to all the rights of citizenship? Mr. B. said that was not his object—he wished to show that all the northern sympathy for negroes, was mere pretence, &c.

### Municipal Court.

SENTENCES PASSED ON SATURDAY. Joseph Hart—an innocent looking youth—was brought up for sentence on six indictments, for stealing cloaks and coats from hotels—

1st—A cloak, valued at $100, belonging to Richard Haughton, Esq., at the Tremont House. In about three minutes after he made this lift, he was pursued, and caught nicely enfolded in the costly cloak—too costly by half to be worn by an editor of a newspaper, in these 'ere "hard times."

2d—An overcoat, worth $40, belonging to Mr. Haughton, and taken in manner and place aforesaid, two days before the cloak was taken. The value of this garment was rather high, but not so absolutely ultra as that of the cloak.

3d—A top-coat, worth $25, belonging to Samuel Woods, at Wilde's.

4th—A coat worth $15, belonging to Elisha Jacobs, at Wilde's.

5th—A cloak, worth $60, belonging to Oliver Hudson, at the Exchange Coffee House.

6th—A surtout, worth $30, from Henry R. Slater.

For these manifold thefts, he was adjudged a common and notorious thief, and sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

Jamuel Hay, alias Hughes, stealing a frock coat from John Morrison—one year in the State Prison.

James Duncan—stealing a coat, belonging to Isaac Gale—said he should not have done the deed, if he had not drank some beer, and then sat before the stove, the heat of which stupified him. Mr. Parker replied that he was bright enough after he took the coat, to drive a hard bargain with an old clothes' dealer, in disposing of his booty. One year in the House of Correction.

Stephen W. Foster—a lad—stealing sundry small articles from R. D. Harris, Esq., in whose family he lived as a domestic. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $15, and be imprisoned ten days. There are two other indictments on file against him, but if he behaves well hereafter, and keeps his face and conscience clean, and cuts off his soap-locks, he will not be put on trial upon them.

Ohio has lost $41,560 72 the past year by the defalcation of four Collectors of Canal Tolls at Newark, Massillon, Dayton and Chilicothe.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

**From Florida.**

Through the Savannah Georgian we have advices from St. Augustine to the 2d inst. bringing later intelligence from other parts of Florida. The accounts represent Gen. Amistead still endeavoring to make peace with the Indians.

Two hundred Indians were said to be assembled at Tampa, at the date of latest advices, ready for embarkation, and letters from various posts reported that others were coming in by twos and threes, by tens and twenties. A hundred had surrendered at Fort Clinch previous to the 25th of January, and more known, or at least reported, to be on the way thither.

Col. Harney had reached the camp of Sam Jones, in his second expedition, but the notable Sam had evaporated, with bag and baggage, scrip and scrippage—warriors, women and pappooses. On the way to the camp a detached party of the expedition had captured Indians, losing on man, Sergeant Searles.

On the 18th of January a party of Indians plundered the cornfields of a planter about miles from St. Augustine. On the 19th Lindsey, of Alachua, was shot near the place; and on the evening of that day the house of Mr. Byrd, in the outskirts of Newnansville (unoccupied,) was burnt to the ground. The party of Indians that did all this mischief consisted of about a dozen. They were pursued but without success.

MURDER. The Detroit Advertiser says Thursday morning about 2 o'clock, The Cliff, the keeper of the 6th Ward House, into the dwelling of a man named John Hand, whom he charged with having stolen his An altercation ensued, when Cliff threatened to shoot Hand with the pistol he had loaded for the purpose. Upon this, Hand seized Cliff, a violent struggle ensued, during which struck Hand several blows with the butt of pistol (a large horse pistol) fracturing his in such a manner as to cause his death hours. Cliff has escaped.

CAUGHT. The person who broke open Nassau's shop, under the Exchange, on day evening last, was arrested on Saturday Brighton. It proved to be a young man 18 years old, named Carlisle Rugg, who formerly been in Mr. N.'s employ, but had cently been carrying on the business of a in Brighton. He confessed the theft, and livered up about $8 of the money he took. rest he had spent. He said the amount he was $19,57. He was committed. [Trans.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn by Leominster Express, that as Mr. Jonathan Rutledge was gaged yesterday afternoon in making some pairs on the steam engine in Mr. Merryfield's sash and blind factory, in Worcester, on stooping down to look underneath the crank, a revolution, struck him on the head and killed instantly. He was in the employ of Mr S pump maker, and was about 25 or 30 years He has a wife and one child.

SUICIDE. An inquest was held last evening at 7 o'clock, by Coroner Andrews, on the body of Mrs. Hannah R. Hodgsdon who was found in a shed in the rear of 662 Washington st having cut her throat with a razor; no cause assigned for the act. She had put her trunk on board an Eastern vessel to go to her sister Portland, which she had left about eight months since. [Bay State Democrat of Monday.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD. A bill before the Legislature of Maine to incorporate a company with authority to extend the Boston and Maine Railroad from Somersworth, in New Hampshire, near Dover, through the towns Sanford and Alfred, passing by Sebago Pond by the most convenient route to Augusta, thence on the most convenient route to Bangor. [Advertiser.

PUNISHMENT. A damsel in Crawford Pa. a few days since thought she had sustained a loss of $1200, because a man didn't marry after having promised to. The Court thought so too, and awarded that sum to her accordingly.

Miss Mary L. Morse, of Clinton county, Y. also punished Henry Lawrence to the tune $500, for a like dereliction of duty.

LOSS OF CAPT. MEAD. The New Orleans Picayune states that as Capt. Mead, of the Emily was going on board, on the evening the 28th ult, he probably slipped and fell the river, as nothing has been seen or heard him since. There were found files of the Picayune and Bulletin on deck, which were supposed to have been dashed from his grasp he fell.

A COLORED FORGER. Aquilla Dutton black lad, was arrested on Friday for presenting at the counter of the Girard Bank, Philadelphia, a forged check; when searched, other checks were found upon him with forged names. He was committed for further hearing.

FIRE. A new barn the property of Mr. of Hempfield township, situated on the Pike, two miles South of Adamsburgh, Pa., consumed by fire on the night of the 25th with all its contents, consisting of a new threshing machine, windmill, grain, &c.

The Newburyport Herald of Wednesday says We learn that the Commissioners yesterday afternoon authorised the Newburyport Bank take the bills of the bank in payment of notes over-due, or that may become due previous to the hearing before the Court on next.

STEALING. A man named Burleigh was arrested Wednesday, by officer Stratton, brought to this city, charged with having stolen three watches from Samuel A. Way, No. Long Wharf. He was taken before the Police Court, examined and bound over.

GIRARD COLLEGE. Among the losses investments in the United States Bank, a large proportion of the money left by the Stephen Girard, for the erection and endowment of a College to educate orphans.

DEATH. A man named Edmund Reilly native of Ireland, fell down a newly made in New York, on Saturday, from a height forty feet, and was so badly injured that he died in about an hour afterwards.

COLD IN THE WEST. A letter to a gentleman in Washington, states that on Saturday Sunday, and Monday, the 16th, 17th, and ultimo, the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below zero, at Fayette, Missouri.

A man by the name of Sheets, a laborer, committed suicide on Friday night in Philadelphia shooting himself through the heart. Want of business was the cause.

Four frame buildings in Broadway, Cincinnati were destroyed by fire on the 2d inst. They were owned by C. W. James and a Mr. Phillips.

SUICIDE. Mr. Vliet the keeper of the Hotel at Brooklyn N. Y. ferry, committed suicide drowning himself last week.

Three men have been arrested and examined in New Orleans on a charge of negro stealing and committed for trial.

A laborer on the Stockbridge Railroad was killed a day or two since, by the falling of bank on him.

**Later from France.**

From the packet ship Emerald, arrived at New ork, we have Havre papers of the 8th, and aris to the evening of the 7th. They contain ry little news of importance.

A letter from Algiers, in the Courier Francais ys that since the opening of the campaign in 40, the deaths in the French army have been officers, and 1,598 sub-officers and soldiers. adds, there are now about 11,000 sick in the ospitals at the various stations.

The fortifications of Paris are proceeding.—he detached forts upon the heights of Romain-lle, Nogent and Noisy, commanding all the ads by which an invading army from the North d East would attack them, are repairing.

An English Engineer named Chippett has ar-ed in France with the plan of a tunnel from over to Calis, which is not to cost more than a ousand millions of francs. The tunnel is to nsist of a series of iron tubes, eighteen feet in ameter and three feet in thickness. The next p will be to build a bridge over the Atlantic New York.

Massachusetts has spent the past year, for her gricultural survey, $8,473; Astronomical, ,893; Trigonometrical, $48,596; Geologi-l, $7,631; do and Mineralogical, $6,869;—otanical, $4,113; in all, over $80,000 in one ar for an increase of practical knowledge tend-g to develope the resources of the State.

The New-York Com. Advertiser of Monday ys:—"There is a great deal of bustle and some citement in Wall street to-day. The decline stocks has been great—that of the U. S. Bank sastrous. We have heard of the failure of but e broker as yet, but there will be more at 3 'clock."

Tea from London. The Sampson of New ork, from London, has on board one thousand d ninety-two chests of tea.

**Sale of Stocks at Auction on Wednesday.**

**By Stephen Brown.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 Shares | Boston & Wor. R. Road, | 5¼ a 6 pr. ct adv. |
| 3 " | Norwich & Worcester Railroad, | 67 per sh. |
| 31 " | Eastern Railroad, | 1¼ per cent advance. |
| 20 " | Boston & Prov Railroad, | 91¼ per share. |
| 5 " | New Bedford & Taunton R. Road, | 99¾ pr sh. |
| 02 " | Maine Mining Co., | $4¼ per share. |

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Bejamin Jenkins, of Shirley, to iss Louisa Ann Rogers, of Boston; Mr. Thomas H. hoades, of Lexington, to Miss Jane M. Taylor, of oston.

In Charlestown, Capt. Chas. Brewer, of Ohau, andwich Islands, to Miss Martha D, daughter of ev. Edward Turner.

In Worcester, Feb. 4, by Rev. E. Smalley, Mr. ames E. Bellen to Miss Mary Ann Willard.

In Barre, by Rev. James Thompson, Mr. Israel isher to Miss Philena Cole. Mr. David Wilson of inceton, to Miss Harriet R. Carruth.

In Dorchester, Mr. Richard Pitts, formerly of Wil-ngton, N. C. to Miss Jane R., daughter of the late avid Rice, Esq. of Boston.

In Brattleborough, Vt. Mr. Henry Greene to Miss mira Joy, both of Leominster.

## DEATHS.

In Milton, Mrs. Rebecca Calef, 70.

In Woburn, 5th inst. Mr. Thomas Pool, 67.

In Lunenburg, Vt. Dec. 2, Mr. Theron Patterson, , death occasioned by the kick of a horse; same y, Cynthia Patterson, 15; Dec. 27, Nancy Patter-n, 22, sisters of Theron Patterson, both of chronic rush; Jan. 25, of the same disease, Betsey Patter-n, 62, mother of the above.

At sea, killed by a whale, May 15, 1840, Mr. Alon-Evans, of Somerset, Mass., 27, 2d mate of barque quator, of New Bedford.

In Dorchester, 9th inst. Mr. Asa Pierce, 65.

In Hingham, 31st ult. Mr. Perez Gardner, 78, a volutionary patriot.

In Newburyport, 8th inst. Wm. Bartlett, Esq. 93.

In Windsor, Ct. 28th ult. Mrs. Prudence, wife of v. David Bates, late of Hardwick, Ms. 78.

In Sutton, Jan. 5, Miss Abigail Dodge.

In Oxford, Jan. 6, Hannah, relict of the late Jacob ad of Leicester, 74.

In Berlin, Jan. 18, Daniel Holbrook, 74.

In Fitchburg, Jan. 22, Polly, wife of Joseph Downe, , 69. Jan. 30, Mrs. Mercy, wife of Mr. Azariah ller, 77.

In Uxbridge, Feb. 1, Mrs. Ruth Ellis, wife of Mr. arles Ellis, 32.

In Southbridge, Jan. 30, George William, son of . Benj. F. Wilson, 4 wks.

In Hubbardston, Jan. 22, Simpson Clark, Esq. 65.

In West Brookfield, Jan. 27, Harriet S. wife of shua Spooner.

In Sturbridge, Feb. 5, of lung fever, Mrs. Sally orris, 62.

In Athol, Jan. 24, Mr. Paul Morse, 62.

In New Braintree, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Chauncy Thompson, 34. Jan. 10, Jane, daughter of Joseph Woods, 6 mos. Mr. Joshua Weston, 70.

In Egremont, of lung fever, Luther Noyes, Jr., form-ly of Oakham, 38.

In Westford, Jan. 29, Charlotte E., daughter of thaniel Whitney, 3½ yrs. About ten days previous her death, this child, in the absence of her parents, s severely burned by her clothes taking fire, and the uries she then received, occasioned her death.

Whole number of Deaths in Boston for the week ding February 6, 25; Males, 10; Females, 19; Still-rn, 1.

Of consumption, 4, infantile, 2, cancer 1, parelysis, billious fever, 1, lung fever, 1, scarlet fever, 1, tu-r, 4, diarrhœa, 1, croup, 2, child-bed, 1, small pox, typhus fever, 2, sudden, 1, worms, 1, debility, 1, ease of the heart, 1.

## Notice to Subscribers.

I have given subscribers that have been deceived by misrepresentations of agents an opportunity of ying up for the last year at the advance price. In ure our terms must be strictly adhered to, which are ated on every paper.

All payments will be expected in future at this of-

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

## EVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

**Boston, Feb. 13.**

**Coals.** The market is extremely dull, being af-ted by the mild state of the weather and the ample pplies in the hands of dealers. No cargo sales of rega could be made except at a material decline on last obtained prices, and present quotations must deemed, in a great measure, nominal.

**Coffee.** There has been an active demand from the de and for southern shipment, and the sales of the k are considerable; 4 a 500 bags Rio, common to d, 10½ a 11c; 1600 bags Porto Cabello, old crop, a 10¼, and new green do 11 a 11¼, and pale 11½ a ; 400 bags Holland Java at a price not public; do do 13½c; 500 do St. Domingo 9¾ a 9½c; 400 do 9¾ a 9½c per lb, 6 mos cr.

**Fish.** There have been but few sales this week, l prices are without much change; some parcels all Fish have been taken at $2 75 for Bay Chaleur l Labrador; and of the latter a prime lot of culled $3 per quintal.

**Hides.** The sales since our last report consist an import per brig Cadet, of 800 Buenos Ayres, at price not public; 2000 Laguira, 12 a 12½c; 500 est India, 12c; a small lot Florida, 11½c, 6 mos; l St. Domingo, 10c per lb, cash.

**Hops.** There have beee some further inquiries for port, but the views of holders being above those of ppers, no sales have been effected. The retail de-nd has been supplied at 34 a 36c per lb.

**Iron.** Small sales of PSI Old Sable, at $105 per . The market remains without any supplies of edes and new Sable.

**Molasses.** The transactions since our last report ve been quite limited; distillers are not inclined to erate to any great extent at 19c for Cuba, and the ly sale that has come to our knowledge of that de-iption, is the balance of a cargo, at the same price, nos. A cargo Surinam, about 300 hhds. 20½c, 6 s, 120 do Havana, sweet, 20 a 21c; Trinidad, w crop, 27½c, 6 mos cr.

**Provisions.** The market is without any material eration on the prices of last week; sales Beef mod-te, and for Western several small parcels of Prime, 1 and Mess, have been taken at $6, 8 and $10 bbl. Pork begins to come into market quite free-and buyers are looking for an early reduction on sent prices. The sales of Lard by auction and private contract are 10 a 1200 kegs at 6¾ a 7½c, and small parcels 8c per lb, cash and 4 mos cr. 72 bbls Prime Pork, Western, 9 37 a $9 50; 12 do Mess, $1 62 per bbl, cash.

**Salt.** Nothing doing except by second hands, and prices conform to last sales made by importers.

**Seed.** A sale of 40 bags Canary was made by auction at $2 12 per bushel, 4 mos cr.

**Sugar.** There have been no sales of box Sugars of any importance since our last report, nor change on former prices; 50 hhds ordinary Muscovadoes, for ex-port, sold at 5c per lb.; and some small parcels Cuba box, at auction, 6 a 7c per lb, 4 mos cr, and white, 8¾ a 9¾c per lb, 4 mos.

**Tea.** We have no further intelligence from China since the late rumor that the difficulties with England had been adjusted; a great diversity of opinion exists relative to the truth of these reports, and the market at present is in a very unsettled state. The transactions of the week have been almost exclusively confined to the immediate wants of the trade, and the quotations must be deemed nominal. 200 half chests Congo, of the ship Lion's cargo, arrived here from New York, was sold yesterday at 64c, to one of our principal deal-ers, and is now held at 70c. A sale of 25 chests Hy-son Skin was made by auction at 47 a 50c per lb, 4 mos cr; 50 chests Souchong advertised same time, withdrawn. Importers continue firm believing that the present stock in the country will be required for consumption before there will be any arrivals of conse-quence, and that prices will not for some time be ma-terially effected, even in the event that the trade with China is to be re-opened.

**Wool.** This article remains without any material alteration, prices are a shade higher, but transactions are limited, both for fleece and pulled. Buenos Ayres has already begun to arrive, and large quantities are expected from the same source.

### FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

**Boston, Feb. 13.** Flour. There have been no operations in Genesee beyond a limited retail de-mand, and we are not aware of a solitary sale of Southern of any magnitude this week. The market at the close was somewhat affected by the decline in New York, and there was evidently a disposition on the part of some holders to recede a little from general asking prices. Genesee, we quote sales $5 25 a 5 31, and Ohio 5 12 a 5 18¾ per bbl.

Grain. The same dullness noticed in our last re-port has continued throughout the week. Of the late arrivals, some cargoes Corn have been stored for the want of buyers at the prices asked, and a few parcels have been sold at 53 a 54c for yellow, and 50 a 54c for white. Southern Oats 33 a 35c, and a superior parcel at 36c per bushel. A cargo North Carolina Corn, common, was sold by auction, 48½ a 51c per bushel, cash.

**New York, Feb. 10.** Flour. The market for Western Flour is extremely dull; holders of com-mon Genesee and flat hoop Ohio demand 4 37½, yet there is a disposition to realize, and sales to some ex-tent have been made at 4 81¼ for Genesee and Troy, and 4 87½ for parcels exclusively in round hoops; Southern is dull; a parcel of 100 barrels Richmond City Mills has been taken for export to South Ameri-ca, at 6 50; no other sales.

Grain. Wheat and Rye are very inactive, no sales to report; 100 bushels North River Barley sold yester-day at 55c. Oats are plenty and dull; Northern at 39c, Connecticut and Long Island, 34c, Jersey, 30c; Southern, 25 a 27c; 1000 bushels Northern sold yes-terday at 42c; Southern Corn for distilling, 50c, and this is the most that can now be obtained.

Hay—Sales loose by the load at 60 a 75c per 100 lbs.

**Philadelphia, Feb. 9.** Flour. The market is dull; a sale of 2000 barrels Penn. Flour on the Delaware at 4 75 per barrel; Rye Flour is selling in small quantities at $3 per barrel.

Grain. We hear of no sales of moment; a cargo of Oats sold at 27c; Yellow Corn is worth 45 a 46c, and white, 43c; Penn. Wheat, 93 a 95c per bushel; Southern, 85 a 90c.

**Baltimore, Feb. 8.** Flour. The market for Howard St. Flour is rather firmer to-day than at the close of last week, but without any advance in price. Sales of several hundred barrels good common brands from stores this morning at 4 50; the receipt price continues at 4 37½.

Grain. Good red Wheats would command about 90c; sales of White corn afloat at 45c, and of yellow, 45 a 46c; sales of Maryland Oats this morning at 31c.

**Cincinnati, Feb. 4.** Every article of produce has fallen in price; so much so, indeed, that we may fairly say they are now below remunerating rates. A considerable number of hogs are still brought in.—They range now from $3 00 to 3 25 per cwt. Flour in considerable quantity has been brought in by canal, but it does not pay. A sale of inspected has been made at $3 12 per bbl, and City Mills brings only $3 37½ per bbl.

**Alexandria, Feb. 5.** Flour, $4 25 from wag-ons, and $4 37½ from stores; Wheat, 90 a 95c, Rye, 50c, Corn, 46 a 50c, Oats, 28 a 33c.

**Georgetown, Feb. 5.** Flour was $4 37½ a $4 43¾ from wagons.

### CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

**Brighton, Monday, Feb. 8.** At market, 460 Beef Cattle, 60 Stores, 640 Sheep, and 220 Swine. 100 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Better catele were at market than we have seen for several weeks, consequently higher prices were obtained, but for a like quality pri-ces were hardly sustained. A very few extra cattle at $6 25 a 6 50; first quality, 5 75 a $6; second quality, $5 a 5 50; third quality, 4 25 a 4 75.

Sheep—Dull. Lots at $2 a 2 75; Wethers, $3 50, 4 25, 4 50, and $5.

Swine—One lot Sows and Barrows at 5c; a lot to peddle 4½c for Sows, and 5c for Barrows. At retail, 5½ a 6½.

**New York, Feb. 8.** At market, 900 head of Beef Cattle, including 300 left over last week, 150 from the South, 100 from the East, and the balance from this State—and 1400 Sheep.

The Beef market was dull at last week's prices.—Sales of 600 head at $6 50 a $9, averaging $7 50 per 100 lbs.

Sheep were in fair demand, and nearly all sold at $2 a 5 50, and $10 extra large at $12 each.

**Baltimore, Feb. 8.** Cattle—about 200 head of Beef Cattle were offered for sale this morning, and nearly all sold at 6 50 a 7 50 per 100 lbs for good to strictly prime quality; live Hogs are only in fair sup-ply, and sell moderately at $6 per 100 lbs.

### FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

**Vegetables.**

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, per bushel | 45 | a | 50 |
| Turnips, half peck | 6 | a | 8 |
| Carrots per bushel | | a | 50 |
| Beets, per bushel | 50 | a | 60 |
| Onions, yellow, per bunch | 2½ | a | 3 |
| " " " bushel | 50 | a | 62½ |
| Marrow Squashes, per lb | 5 | a | 6 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 12 | a | 25 |
| Parsley, half peck | 75 | a | 1 00 |
| Celery, per root | 6 | a | 12½ |
| Cabbages, each | 4 | a | 6 |
| Horseradish, per lb. | 8 | a | 10 |

**Fruit.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, per bushel | 50 | a | 75 |
| Apples, extra, per bush | 1 50 | a | 2 00 |
| Pears, per bushel | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| Sweet Potatoes, per bushel | 1 00 | a | 1 25 |
| Cranberries, per bushel | 1 75 | a | 2 00 |
| Grapes, Foreign, per lb | 20 | a | 25 |
| Lemons, per doz | 17 | a | 20 |
| Oranges, " " | 25 | a | 50 |
| Dried Apples, per lb | 4 | a | 5 |
| Walnuts, per bushel | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| Chestnuts, per bushel | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| Beans, dried, white, per bush | 1 75 | a | 2 00 |

### HIDE MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb | 13 | a | 41 |
| Pernambuco, dry salted | 10 | a | 11 |
| Rio Grande | | a | |
| St. Salvador | | a | |
| Maranham | | a | |
| California | | a | |
| West-Indian | 11 | a | 12 |
| African | 13 | a | 15 |
| Green, slaughtered | 5½ | a | 5¾ |
| Calcutta, cow, green salted | 75 | a | 1 30 |
| " " " light | | a | |
| " dry | 75 | a | 1 00 |

### WOOL MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American, common to ¼ blood, | 35 | a | 37 |
| " " " ½ " | 36 | a | 40 |
| " " " ¾ " | 41 | a | 46 |
| Pulled Wool, superfine | 43 | a | 46 |
| No. 1, Lambs' | 37 | a | 42 |
| No. 2, " | 26 | a | 30 |
| No. 3, " | 18 | a | 20 |

### PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, lump, per lb | 17 | a | 22 |
| " firkin | 18 | a | 20 |
| Cheese, new milk, per lb | 7 | a | 9 |
| " four meal | 5 | a | 7 |
| Eggs, per dozen | | a | 18 |
| Beef, fresh, per lb | 6 | a | 12½ |
| Do corned | 6 | a | 8 |
| Do smoked | | a | 12½ |
| Beef Tallow, per lb | 9 | a | 10 |
| Pork, whole hogs | 5 | a | 6½ |
| Pigs, roasting, per lb | 9 | a | 10 |
| Pork, fresh | 6 | a | 8 |
| " salted | 8 | a | 9 |
| Hams, Boston, per lb | 9½ | a | 12½ |
| " Western, do do | | a | |
| Lard, best, per lb | 9 | a | 10 |
| " Western, per keg | | a | |
| Tripe, per lb | 8 | a | 10 |
| Pigs Feet, per lb | | a | 8 |
| Veal | 6 | a | 12½ |
| Whole Calves | 5 | a | 8 |
| Chickens, per lb | 9 | a | 12 |
| Turkeys, per lb | 9 | a | 12 |
| Pigeons, per dozen | | a | |
| Mutton, per lb | 4 | a | |
| Lamb, per lb | | a | |

### SEED MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mustard Seed, brown, per bag | 10 00 | a | |
| " " white, per bag | 10 00 | a | |
| Hemp Seed, per bushel | | a | 2 00 |
| Canary Seed, " " | | a | 2 50 |
| Flax Seed, per bushel | 1 37 | a | 1 50 |
| " " American, do do | | a | |
| Clover, Northern, per pound | 11 | a | 12½ |
| " Southern, " " | 9 | a | 10 |
| " Foreign, " " | | a | 12 |
| " White Dutch, per lb | 20 | a | 25 |
| " Lucerne, or French | 33 | a | |
| Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush | 3 00 | a | |
| Red Top, bushel | | a | 1 50 |
| " Southern, bush | 70 | a | 75 |
| Orchard Grass, " | 2 50 | a | |
| Millet " | 2 00 | a | 2 50 |
| Buckwheat " | 1 25 | a | 1 50 |

### COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lackawana, per 2000 lbs | 9 00 | a | 9 50 |
| Peach Orchard, do do | 10 00 | a | 11 00 |
| Peach Mountain, do do | 10 00 | a | 11 00 |
| Coke, per chaldron | | a | 6 50 |
| Charcoal, per basket | 32 | a | 37 |
| Eastern Wood, per cord | | a | 6 50 |
| Ordinary do do, do do | | a | 5 00 |
| Country do, do do | 7 00 | a | 8 00 |

### LEATHER MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philad., best tannage, per lb | 30 | a | 32 |
| " country, per lb | 27 | a | 29 |
| Baltimore, city tannage | 29 | a | 30 |
| " dry hide | 23 | a | 25 |
| New York, red, light | 24 | a | 25 |
| " " middling | 22 | a | 23 |
| " " overweight | | a | |
| Boston, " slaughter | 22 | a | 23 |
| " dry hide | 21 | a | 22 |
| Slaughter Upper in the rough | | a | 24 |

### LIME MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomaston, per cask | 80 | a | 90 |
| Camden | 75 | a | 80 |
| L'Etang, St. George Co's | | a | |
| white lump | 1 12 | a | 1 25 |
| " 2d quality | | a | 1 00 |
| " common | 75 | a | 80 |

### HAY MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastern Screwed, per ton | 12 00 | a | 13 50 |
| Good Country, per hundred | 85 | a | 90 |
| Straw | 45 | a | 50 |

### HOP MARKET.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st sort, Mass. 1840, per lb | 33 | a | 35 |
| 2d " " " | | a | |

### PLASTER PARIS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per ton, 220 lbs, cash | 2 50 | a | 2 75 |

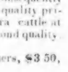


## Pure Blooded Berkshire Pigs.

FOR sale, a Boar and Sow, about one year old from Bement of Albany; may be seen at the sta-ble of Loring & Pray, Devonshire St.

feb 13—3w

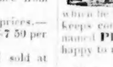
## Farm to be Let.



TO BE LET, for one or more years, with the buildings thereon, a large and first rate Farm, situated in Chelsea, near the Meeting house—containing 400 acres. The whole of the land is of the best quality, and very productive. It has been occupied for several years, in part, as a milk Farm. For this purpose it is very advantageously situated, the distance to the city being only 3½ miles by the way of East Boston,—to the Ferry, at Chelsea, but 2 miles. For terms apply to B. WELLES, over No. 31, State St.

feb13—4w

## Ploughs!! Ploughs!!



THE Subscriber continues to manufacture Ploughs of Prouty & Mears, and Hitchcock's Patents, together with repairs for the same, which he will warrant equal to any in the market. He keeps constantly and for sale all sizes of the above named Ploughs, Cultivators, &c., and should be happy to receive a share of public patronage.

AMOS SHED.

Chelmsford, Feb. 9, 1841. tf—feb13

## Bone Mills.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Bone Mills on a new and improved plan, which will grind 200 bushels per day, and make it the proper fineness. They can be put up with small expense, and require but little room.

They can be easily kept in repair, and are not liable to break with the roughest usage.

They may be used for grinding Barilla and will do the work in the best manner.

Oyster Shells, Plaster, Soap Stone, Bricks, Bark, &c. may be ground by them. Price, $200. They re-quire about as much power as a small run of mill stones to be used to advantage, and can, if necessary, be driven by horse power.

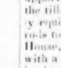
Those who wish to purchase can direct to WILLIAM APLIN, No. 14½, Westminster St., Providence, R. I., or to the Subscriber.

Ground bones constantly on hand and for sale.

WILLIAM CHACE.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 9, 1841. 6w—feb13

## Farm for Sale.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now resides, situated in the easterly part of Oxford, about two miles from the Railroad Depot and centre of the town, well known as one of the best in the vicinity. Said farm contains about 200 acres of land, nearly all of which is of first rate quality, and almost wholly fenced with good stone wall, about 40 acres of said farm is wood and timber land, the residue is well apportioned for the various purposes of agriculture; the tillage and mowing lots lay very compact, and near-ly equi distant from the buildings, not exceeding 50 rods to any lot. The buildings are a large two story House, 55 by 30 feet, commodious for two families, with a large Wood House adjoining, three Barns, mak-ing in all over 130 by the average width of 30 feet, with a large Granary and Shed connecting the same; a large Carriage House and Shed connected, Hog House, Ash House, &c. &c., all in good repair.

The farm is well watered in all parts, and has a good supply of various kinds of fruit. The whole may be had for $6000, or any part in that proportion, on liberal terms. Any wishing to purchase can learn further particulars by calling on the Subscriber, on the prem-ises.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

Oxford, Feb. 13, 1841. tf

## Straw Braid Wanted.

500,000 YARDS of Nice Straw Braid wanted by E. A. & G. E. CLARK, for which the highest price will be paid in goods, at lowest cash prices.

Framingham, Jan. 23, 1841. 4w

## Seed Store and Agricultural

Warehouse,

☞7 Merchants' Row, near State Street.☜

HOVEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agri-cultural Implements, Garden and Grass Seeds, Plants, &c.

HAVE now completed their stock of Seeds for 1841, comprising the largest and finest assort-ment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1840 and of the best quali-ty. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more im-portant kinds are annexed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar Beet and Flood Beet, | Broom Corn, |
| Mangel Wurtzel, | Early and Late Peas, |
| Carrots and Parsnips, | Early and Late Beans, |
| Ruta Baga and Turnips, | Summer Squashes, |
| Red and White Onions, | Winter Squashes, |
| Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c | Cucumbers and Melons, |
| New White Carrot, | Tomato, Egg Plant, &c. |
| | Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds. |

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cultivators, (2 sizes.) | Hedge Shears, Billhooks, |
| Prouty & Mears' Ploughs, | Garden Rowells, Syringes, |
| Seed Sowers, (2 patterns) | Scythes, Sickels, &c. |
| Hay and Straw Cutters, | Pruning Knives and Saws, |
| Harrows, | Garden Implements, all kinds, |
| Shovels, Spades & Forks, | |
| Tree & Bush Pullers, | Patridges Patent Forks, |
| Sugar Mills, | Axe Handles, |
| Corn Shellers, | Trace Chains, |
| Paint Mills, | Ox Yokes and Bows, |
| Sausage Machine, | Pick Axes, |
| Cheese Presses, | Iron Bars & Post Spoons. |
| Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles, | |

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including, in ad-dition to the most superb Double German Asters, Bal-sams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the Bower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $100.

Grass Seed, Red and White Clover, Lu-cerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c of the best quality.

Seeds put up in boxes, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and practical directions for their cultivation, and a liberal discount made to purchasers.

Grape Vines of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

Rhubarb and Asparagus roots of the finest qual-ity.

Strawberry Plants, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

Raspberry and Currant bushes of all kinds.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

Dahlias, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

Fruit Trees of all sorts, apples, pears, peaches, &c.

Agricultural and Horticultural Books of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dah-lias, &c. gratis, on application. HOVEY & CO.

f13—y

## Farm for Sale.

SITUATED in the easterly part of Westborough, containing about 130 acres of Land, on the road leading from Westborough to Framingham and Union-ville, also on the Railroad, with a good water privilege on the same, with good Buildings, well Wooded and Watered, with a good supply of Fruit Trees. For further information enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

LUTHER FAY.

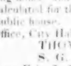
feb6—6w*

## Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Subscriber has been duly apppointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of RE-BECCA GARFIELD, late of Newton, in the county of Middlesex, single woman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to JAMES TAYLOR, Executor.

Newton, Jan. 12, 1841. 3w*—feb6

## Deer Island.



TO BE LET, that valuable Island, with all the buildings, known as Deer Island, belonging to the City of Boston. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and the buildings will be put in good repair. The dwelling house and buildings connected with it are well calculated for the accommodation of boarders, or for a public house. For terms, &c., apply at the May-or's Office, City Hall.

THOMAS HUNTING, } Committee.
S. G. SHIPLEY, }

Boston, Feb. 2, 1841. 8w—feb6

## C. W. Brabrook,

FURNITURE AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,

No. 2, Union St., (opposite Ann St.,) Boston.

CONSTANTLY on hand, a good assortment of Feathers, Mattrasses, Chairs, Sofas, Ta-bles, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets, &c. &c., all of substantial quality, cheap for cash or credit.

☞ Boots, Shoes, W. I. Goods, Clothing, Hard Ware, Cotton Goods, with many kinds of Country Produce, and other articles of merchandise, received in exchange for Furniture and Feathers. 12 mo—oct7

## Farm Wanted.

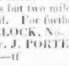
WATED to hire for a term of years, from 4 to 15 or 20 acres of land, with a Dwelling House and Barn thereon, the distance from Boston not to exceed 12 miles. Apply at this Office.

jan30—3w*

## Wood and Coals.

100 CORDS of Nova Scotia Dry Wood. Also, Newcastle, Orrel, Sydney, and Picton Coals, Red and White Ash Coal for Grates and Furnaces, White Ash Egg Coal for Ranges and Cylinder Stoves, 25 chaldrons of Swansea Coal for Cooking Stoves, a superior article, burns free, and free from smoke. Smith's Coals, as usual, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, JR., Broad St. near the bottom of Summer St. 4w—jan30

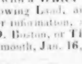
## For Sale,



A valuable estate in Charlton Centre, twelve miles from Worcester; being the well known residence of the late Dr. E. H. PHILLIPS; containing one acre of land, yielding an abundance of fruit of various kinds. The house is two stories high, with extensive out buildings, and may, with a small expenditure, be made a very desirable situation. Its location is ad-mitted to be the best in town, is within a stone's throw of two churches—one a Calvinist, the other Unitarian—and is but two miles from a depot of the Western Railroad. For further information, apply to W. A. WHEELOCK, No. 1 Thorndike's Building, Boston, or to Dr. J. PORTER, near the premises.

jan30—tf

## Cotton Factory for Sale.



THE valuable Cotton Factory, situ-ated in Plymouth, Mass. in the village of Eel River, is offered for sale. Said prop-erty consists of the Factory Building, 92 feet by 36, five stories high, containing 2000 spindles, with all the preparations necessary to manufacture cloth. Also, 14 Tenements, a Store, Grist Mill, Smith's Shop, another large Build-ing, with a Water Wheel; also, about eight acres of Mowing Land, and a never-failing stream. For further information, apply to WILLIAM THOMAS & CO. Boston, or THOMAS RUSSELL, Plymouth.

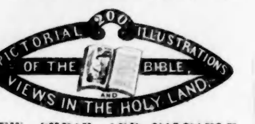
Plymouth, Jan. 16, 1841. tf—jan30

## The Practical Farmer,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cul-tivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office. tf—june6

## Bear's Oil Labels.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.



NEW, CHEAP, AND VALUABLE PUBLICATION.—Four Hundred Pages, 8vo, Fine Paper, Handsomely Bound, Price only TWO DOLLARS.—The subscriber respectfully invites the at-tention of Clergymen, Teachers of Sabbath Schools, Heads of Families, and Booksellers, throughout the Uni-ted States, to the above New, Cheap, and Splendidly Illustrated Work.

Numerous testimonials, like the following, can be produced.

*From the* Rev. Spencer H. Cone, *President of the American and Foreign Bible Society.*

Accept
my sincere
thanks for a copy of
your Pictorial Illustra-
tions of the Bible. I have looked
it over with much pleasure. The work is hand-
somely executed, and not only contains many interesting
facts, and correct representations of men and
manners in the East, but is also offered
at a price *unusually low*. My
hope is that it may ob-
tain extensive
patron-
age

☞ A Circular containing a few of the numerous notices and recommendations which the work has re-ceived, has been published, and will be furnished to all gratuitously, at the abovementioned place. In this sheet, the guiding principles, objects, and plan of the book are fully set forth, and are detailed at greater length than could be done within the limits of an ordi-nary advertisement.

A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers or agents.

Any information can be obtained by addressing let-ters (*post paid*) to the Publishers, 133½ Washington St., Boston. Published by

dec26—eop6t SAXTON & PEIRCE.

## Cure for Rupture.

**A Patented Improved Instrument**

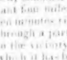
IS now for sale in Boston, for the cure of Rupture or Hernia. In all cases where it does not secure the Rupture, and is not perfectly easy to the patient, the money will be returned. In many cases it will effect a cure. Please call and exam-ine the certificates from fifteen of the first physicians in the country; also many certificates from those who have been cured—one in particular, Mr. E. D. Woodward, who had been afflicted for nine years, which was a remarkable case; after wearing it a few weeks it effected a perfect cure; he then sold it to Mr. Elisha Steel, an old gentleman of 60, who expected only temporary relief, but to his astonishment it effect-ed a cure. It is the best article now in use. Price, $3½ and $4. Also, the same article for infants and youths. For sale only at the corner of Elliot and Washington Sts., Boston. Also for sale, Trusses of six different manufactories—price $1 50 to $2 50.—Please call and examine before you purchase. Those who are not in immediate want will find it to their ad-vantage to preserve the advertisement. A room is fur-nished to apply the instrument. ep6m—feb6

## Hernia or Rupture--Trusses Applied.

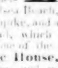
THE Subscriber gives notice that being acquainted with the *Anatomy of Hernia or Rupture*, he will attend to the *applying* of Dr. Fletcher's highly recom-mended Truss, for *Umbilical*, single or double *Ingui-nal*, *Ventral Inguinal*, and *Femoral Hernia* or *Rupture*. This *Truss* has received the unqualified approbation of eminent *Surgical* and *Medical* practitioners, among which are the certificates of Drs. Warren, Hayward, and Walker, in addition to many other respectable tes-timonials, which can be seen, relative to its practical utility, and adaptation to the *Ruptured* parts. *Blocks* or *Pads*, of any required shape, can be attached to this Truss, and changed without delay. The purchaser can be furnished with any form or force of spring, as circumstances or employment may require. This Truss is warranted to keep up the Ruptured parts, and effect *radical cure* in every case that admits of such a result. Should there be any deficiency, the payment will be *re-funded*. Persons in need of such an instrument can re-tire to a separate apartment and receive suitable atten-tion, free of *extra expense*. Physicians residing in the country can have their orders duly attended to, and re-ceive *postal* directions for applying the Truss, by send-ing the dimensions around, and stating the kind of *Hernia*, and what the extent of the Ruptured parts—also, their preference to *Blocks* or *Pads*—their choice of spring—whether forcible or yielding. An assort-ment of Trusses suitable for children. A liberal dis-count will be made to wholesale purchasers.

feb6—eop3m EDWARD FRANCIS,
No. 16 Howard, near Court St.

## Farm and Tavern.



FOR SALE or EXCHANGE, a valuable Farm, containing 150 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming land, situated in Chel-sea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, dis-tant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a Public House, for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay a team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premi-ses; one at Winnisimmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.



Chelsea, January 12, 1841. tf—jan16

## Window Blinds, &c.

MR. M. McINTOSH is ready to execute all or-ders that the public may favor him with in his line of business, at the shortest notice. Window Blinds will be made to order at one dollar per win-dow, the size ranging anywhere within bounds, and will warrant them equal in every particular to those manufactured elsewhere.

Hinges, Fastenings, and Screws, kept con-stantly on hand, and will be sold lower than they can be bought at any other establishment in the New Eng-land States.

All orders addressed to him will be promptly and personally attended to.

Needham, January, 1841. ep6m—jan16

## William A. Holland.

Importer of Hardware and Cutlery,

15 Dock Square, opposite Elm St., Boston.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Brass Kettles, Brass Fire Setts, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Tea Trays, Coffee Mills, Gridirons, Hollow Ware, &c. &c. House furnishing and Building materials, generally at the lowest prices for cash.

jan16—4t

## Union Hotel---Brighton.

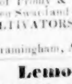
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House near the cattle Market has been thoroughly re-paired and newly fitted and furnished, and he has opened it under the above name, where he pledges him-self to spare no pains nor expense to make every one "*at home*" who may favor him with their patronage.

nov28—tf JOHN DAVIS.

## Pure Sperm Oil,

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State St., have for sale, at Wholesale or Retail, Win-ter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. 1y oct 24

## Mole Skin Hats.



A GOOD assortment of the newest Fashions; for sale very cheap, by
J. M. SHERBURNE,
No. 42, Washington Street.

may 9

## Ploughs.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

## Lemon Syrup Labels,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13

## Premium Ploughs.

THE Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, considering the importance of the Plough, appointed a public trial or Ploughing Match, and invit-ed mechanics and others throughout the Union to com-pete for the following prizes, viz.

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it in flat; regard to be had to the strength of the Plough, easiness of draft, excellence of the work it performs, and its cheapness," $100

For the best Plough that shall lay the sod on edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities, $75

On the 13th and 14th inst, a severely contested trial of 17 Ploughs took place at Worcester; on the 14th the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,

The Premium of $100,

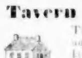
for the best Plough to turn the furrow over flat.

Charles Howard, of Hingham, the premium of $75 for best Plough to set the furrows on edge.

The Subscribers feel it their duty to state that they continue to manufacture Prouty & Mears' Patent Centre Draft Plough, to which the premium of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS was awarded, and shall en-deavor to hold themselves in readiness to supply orders with articles worthy the high commendation they have received. D. PROUTY & CO

Farmers' Warehouse, Nos. 19 & 20 North Market Street, Boston. oct.24—y

## Tavern and Farm For Sale.



THAT old and well known tavern stand and Farm, owned and occupied by the late Maj. J. Atherton, situated in Milton, on the Mail Road from Boston to Taun-ton, consisting of about sixty acres of excellent land, well watered, and proportioned to til-lage, mowing pasture and orcharding, with about thirty acres of valuable woodland, and five acres of salt marsh. The House is large and convenient and in good repair, with Barn and convenient out-buildings, and a never failing well of water. It is altogether one of the most desirable places in the vicinity of Boston for a public House, having been occupied as such for a century.

Conditions liberal. Further particulars may be had on application to Elijah Atherton, Stoughton, Charles Bradlee, No. 12 School St. Boston, or E. G. Tucker, opposite the premises.

Milton, Oct. 24, 1840. tf

## To Builders.

THE Subscriber having taken the wharf formerly occupied by T. H. Holland, on Front St., a few rods above the Worcester Railroad, will keep constant-ly on hand a very general assortment of all kinds of Lumber used in building, which is offered at the very lowest rates for cash or undoubted credit.

Now on hand a prime assortment of seasoned No. 2, 3, and 4 Pine Boards, and 1¼ to 2½ inch dimensions.

Also, Tool and Ranging Timber; Spruce Joists, Boards and Plank; extra clear Clapboards; Pine and Cedar Shingles, Laths, Fence Pickets, etc. etc.

Builders or other consumers of Lumber will find it for their advantage to call as above before purchasing elsewhere.

Timber of almost every dimensions will be furnished at short notice. J. K. MILLER.

oct17— y

## Neck Stock Manufactory.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising up-wards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.

may 9 y

## For Sale.

SITUATED in the town of Plympton, about 8 or 10 miles from Plymouth, a Satinet Manufactory. The building is in excellent order, and the machinery of the most modern and improved kind. The stream on which the building is placed is a never failing one, furnishing a superabundance of water, in seasons hith-erto of extreme drought, and possessing power sufficient to admit of increasing materially the capacity of the concern, if deemed expedient. Connected with the Manufactory, which is capable of making and finish-ing 11 a 1200 yards Satinets per week, is a Brick Dye House, with all suitable appurtenances com-plete; also, a new Grist Mill, and a large Dwel-ling House, in good repair, about 100 feet front, and several acres of tillable land. The price will be mod-erate, and terms of sale made easy to the purchaser.—Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER & SONS, Boston.

ROGERT & KNEELAND, New York.

dec19—2m

## Agriculturist's Furnace.

THIS article was constructed in consequence of a suggestion from the American Institute, that a portable, low-priced Furnace was much wanted by farmers for Boiling and Steaming Food, preparing ma-ple sugar, and many other purposes. The Furnace re-sembles a six plate stove, with the top of such form as to admit the bottom of the caldron to come in contact with the fire; on the top rim is erected a series of plates which encompass the caldron as perfectly as when set in brick-work, retain the smoke and heated air while encircling the caldron and permitting its escape only through a pipe connected with the funnel. The fire place is 2 feet 2 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 9 inches deep.

One Furnace will suit the different sizes of caldrons, varying from one to four barrels, by having rims or top plates to each caldron.

When used in a building, the plates extending to the edge of the caldron render it perfectly safe, as the only escape for the smoke &c. is through the funnel.

The price of the Furnace is much less than the cost of setting with brick.

Besides being portable, it may be used in any place that convenience may require.

On hand and for sale at the Farmer's Warehouse, No. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton streets, Bos-ton, by DAVID PROUTY & CO.

dec12 tf

## Stoves! Stoves!

D. PROUTY & CO. have for sale Cylinder, Col-umn, Ring, and other STOVES, for Shop, Counting Room, and Parlor use, and are manufacturing Wilson's Patent Wood and Coal Cook Stove, Motts' Patent, Combined Rotary, Steam Conducting, Self Feeding Cook Stoves, and Mears' Improved Patent Coal and Wood Cooking Stoves; the Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas which have been awarded to these Stoves at public exhibitions, the unanimous expression of opinion by those who have them in use, and the re-sult of our own experience and knowledge of the prin-ciples on which they are constructed, combine to place these Stoves in the foremost rank, in point of conveni-ence and economy of fuel and labor. Purchasers are requested to examine closely before making a selection.

Nos. 19 and 20 North Market and Clinton St. Bos-ton. tf—oct 24

## Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones.

B. F. WHITE, No. 77 Milk Street, Boston, im-ports direct from the manufacturers, and keeps constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of all kinds of Bolting Cloths, warranted best quality. Millers can be supplied at lower prices than at any other place in the United States. Also, Burr Mill Stones.

dec12 6m

## Cultivator's Almanac. for 1841.

THE Cultivator's Almanac and Cabinet of Agricultural Knowledge, for the year 1841, 124 pages. This is beyond question, for the purpose intended, the best Almanac ever published. For sale at THIS OFFICE. tf dec12

## Paris Gloves.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE, large sizes; for sale by J. M. SHERBURNE, 42, Washington Street.

may9

# POETRY.

[For the Boston Cultivator.]

### How to Borrow Money.

A farmer one day, his old debts to pay
Determined some money to borrow—
He had heard much of banks,
Of their wonderful pranks,
That fourteen months clear
They made of the year
While the moon made but thirteen
And Sol only twelve
Thus he became certain
That paying interest seven times a year
And that too before any is due
Would cause him more trouble and sorrow,
Thus the practice to pay in the old fashion way,
As he had learned it—
That is, when the principal had earned it.
We said our farmer was involved—
But he had read such lectures
On management of bank directors
That he at length resolved,
Since he must be a slave,
One tyrant to have, rather than five,
So to old Hanks's house he posted
To get a loan—and tho' his garb was mean,
Not fit in rich mess' parlor to be seen,—
When there, and questioned close, he rather boasted
That, tho' not skilled in college lore,
He'd read his bible o'er and o'er.
Hunks eyed the man from top to toe
Curious to learn what he might know,
And as the scripture was his clue
Bluntly enquired,—"Sir, who made you?"
"Moses!" replied the man of white and blue.
Dumb was Sir Hunks at this reply
Nor could divine the reason why
The man of boasted scripture knowledge
Should answer him no better
In such a serious matter
Than a young pauper just from college.
'You seem at loss,' said ploughman, 'I perceive,—
I'll question you, sir, if you give me leave."
'With all my heart,' the man of cash replies;
'Since you, 'above what's written,' are so wise
I'll be the pupil under ploughman hammers
You now have leave to preach,
I'll count it not a breach
Of hospitality or manners.'
'Well who made you if I may be so bold?'
Said Hawbuck, waiting for Sir Hunks's answer;
He, now inclined to puzzle and cajole,
Promptly replies,—'Old Aaron was the man, sir.'
'Ha, ha,' says farmer,—'here is no mistake,
I understand you, pray excuse my laugh—
The Scripture tells of naught of Aaron's make
Save one, you are that one, old Aaron's calf"
The money lender yielded I know
And counted out the ready 'chinn.'

### Epigram.

There is a great deal of point in Dean Swift's lines on the early death of a child:

"Peter regrets that God has given,
To his poor child a life so short;
Consider, Peter, he's in Heaven—
'Tis well to have a friend at court."

Contrast this with Coleridge's beautiful stanza on the death of an infant, and you have a key to the different characters of the men:

"E'er sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came, with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven convey'd,
And bade it blossom there."

[From the Times.]

### The World.

This is the best world that we live in,
To spend, or to lend, or to give in!
But to borrow, or beg, or to get a man's own,
By Jove, 'tis the worst world that ever was known.

"By Jove,' there is more truth than poetry in the above—this is what we have to say.

ALLITERATION. The following example of alliteration occurs in an English author by the name of Pitt, who, in speaking of Cardinal Wolsey, says—

"Begot by butchers, but by bakers bred,
How high his honor holds his haughty head!"

TEMPERANCE. The efforts of a priest among the Irish in Lynn, Mass., on the subject of temperance, have met with much success. Upwards of a hundred have taken the pledge. Instances are known in which once notorious drunkards have been thoroughly reformed, the medal which they constantly wear about their necks being a talisman which resists every temptation. One woman, who at first declined taking the pledge, afterwards walked to Salem expressly to have it administered to her.

THE CENSUS OF VIRGINIA. The population of Virginia, under the new census, has been ascertained to be 1,231,441.—Of these 735,312 are white, 48,425 free colored, and 447,207 slaves. The total increase in the whole State, for the last ten years, has been but 29,038. There has been a decrease in the slave population of 22,517. The federal population of the State is 1,042,561. If, therefore, the ratio of representation is fixed as high as 60,000, Virginia will lose four members of Congress. Her number of representatives will be reduced to 17.

THE OLDEST YET. Dr. Thomas O'Hara Croswell, Postmaster at Catskill, a venerable and estimable citizen, was appointed in 1791, under the administration of Gen. Washington, and has held that office from that day to the present, *nearly half a century*, with the assent of all parties, and with the universal favor of his townsmen, among whom he has passed a long, blameless, and useful life.

UNBUTTONING. The Superior Court, now in session in Hartford, Ct. has granted three petitions for divorce the past week, viz: Dolly E. Tucker from David Tucker, Ursula B. Button from Josiah Button, and Laura Champlin from Asa M. Champlin. Slippery things, these matrimonial knots!

The fashions two hundred and sixty years ago, were, if possible, even more absurd than they are now. In Queen Elizabeth's time, a fashionable lady, in full dress, wore a ruff so large that she was obliged to feed herself with a spoon *two feet long!!*

## Massachusetts Legislature.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6. *Senate.* Petitions were presented and referred of P. Storer and others, for incorporation as the Boston Benefit Society; of Martin Marsh and others, for incorporation to drain certain meadows in Dedham; of P. & S. Sprague and others, for the restoration of the fees of the Inspector General of Fish; and of J. Whitney and others, for repeal of the law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Remonstrances of different individuals against establishing tolls on Warren Bridge, were received from the House, and committed to the Committee on the Warren and Charles River Bridges.

The President presented a letter from the Governor of the Mass. Eye and Ear infirmary, inviting an examination of that institution by a Com. of the Legislature, and the Com. on the Public Charitable Institutions, were directed to make said examination.

The orders of the day were taken up, and the Report on the subject of a recess was accepted.

The bill to incorporate the society for the relief of widows &c., of deceased Episcopal Clergymen; and to incorporate the Mass. Sabbath School Union, were ordered to 3d readings.

A petition of the Boston Wharf Company, for leave to contract a wharf from some point near the termination of the Worcester Railroad in Boston to South Boston, was committed to the Committee on Railways and Canals in concurrence.

An order of notice was reported on the above petition.

*In the House.* The House, upon taking up the orders of the day, by common consent passed by all the debatable matters, and did a great deal of business in a short time.

Reports of Committees which had been here long lying buried were disenthralled, read and accepted. A number of bills and Resolves of a private nature, were advanced, one stage and prepared to come up for action with the begining of the week.

But after this the scene changed, and the House used up a good deal of time with very little business. After discussing the bill for the punishment of treason, &c., till a late hour, it was recommitted to the committee that reported it, with instructions to report it as it has been amended, in a new draft, and have it printed for the use of the House, by Monday. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 8. *In the Senate*, petitions were presented and referred.

A bill from the House concerning the Trustees of the Charlestown Free Schools, was referred to the Committee on Education.

A Report from the House that it is inexpedient to legislate on an order of the 21st ult. relating to the enrolled Militia, was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Whitmorsh presented a petition of the Boston and Providence Railroad Corporation, for leave to extend a contract for maintaining a ferry across Providence River, between the Providence and Stonington Railroads.

The Report on the petition of the 1st Parish in Walpole, that they may have leave to tax their pews, was accepted.—This report is that the petitioners have leave to withdraw on the ground that it is unconstitutional for a parish to tax its pews. Subsequently said vote was reconsidered, and the Report was laid on the table.

Mr. Olmer presented a memorial to the Society of Friends, for a repeal of the law requiring Friends to be enrolled in the militia.

Mr. Hubbard of Suffolk, asked permission to call the attention of the Senate to a matter somewhat personal to himself, but in which his constituents had some interest, so far as it concerned his discharge of his official duty. He alluded to an article which appeared in the Daily Advertiser of Saturday, on the subject of French Claims, signed "*Several Sufferers and no Smugglers*," in which were four questions addressed to one of the Senators from the "*Commercial district*" of Suffolk, evidently having reference to remarks made by him on a former day, when the resolves in regard to these claims were under consideration.

Mr. H. observed that the writer of this article entirely misapprehended his meaning and motives. Nothing was farther from his intention than by any remarks of his to prejudice the case of those claimants. Nothing was said by him on the subject of *illicit trade*, or of *smuggling*.—He did say something of contraband goods, but the subject matter plainly indicated that he had reference to goods *contraband of war*, such as military and naval equipments, which, by the law of nations, a belligerant might rightfully seize and condemn, though the property of a neutral, if destined for an enemy's service.—Mr. H. cordially approved the object of the resolves, and they received his vote. The sentiments attributed to him by "*Several Sufferers and no Smugglers*," he wholly repudiated and denied.

*In the House, Morning Session*, the usual number of petitions and remonstrances were presented and referred, and a number of Committees reported, and these reports lie over one day, before consideration.

The House took up the Act concerning Elections, which gave rise to a considerable discussion principally upon the question of legalizing, or not, a *folded* vote.—Mr. Hinckly of Barnstable, moved a new section, allowing a voter to deposite his ballot "simply rolled and tied up;" and providing that if it be found there were more than one in the roll, neither should be counted. This amendment was refused, as was another proposed by Mr. Buck of Lanesboro', doing away with the "sunset" provision.

An amendment, with many others which were hung upon it, offered by Mr. Avery of Marblehead, providing for the choice of all officers at a general election on one ballot, excited further discussion, but was also negatived.

Mr. Allen, of Northfield, then moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, as containing no useful provision not in the existing laws, but his motion was almost unanimously rejected and the bill passed to be engrossed.

The bill to abolish the office of Attorney General was then taken up. Mr. Curtis of Boston opposed its passage on the ground that the office was requisite for the performance of the business and the support of the interests of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Colby of New Bedford followed on the opposite side from the very contrary belief, that there was no duties for the performance of which it is necessary to have such an officer.

Mr. Livermore of Cambridge, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert a section providing for the annual pay of the Attorney General according to his services in each year.

Some debate followed on the general subject, but before any question was taken, the orders of the day were laid upon the table, and a number of petitions and orders having been presented,

The House adjourned.

The order of the House with regard to afternoon sessions, will take effect to-morrow (Tuesday.)

[Correspondence of the Times.]

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 4, 1841.

I do not think that I can give you a sketch of the proceedings of the House of Representatives to-day, without its being suspected of the intent of political designs; for they are of a nature so perfectly unprecedented, that whoever speaks of them, must, in one way or the other, participate in the politics of the day.

The debates of the day were opened by Mr. Garland of Va. a gentleman who has heretofore ranked with what are called the Conservative party; and in going on, somewhat to the surprise of every one, he came out and decried every measure that has been shadowed forth as the scheme of Gen. Harrison. He owned himself, in a most emphatic and distinct manner, opposed to a tariff on silks and wines, to an extra session of Congress, a National Bank and took up and urged every scheme and plan that has been heretofore adopted by Mr. Van Buren.

Mr. John Q. Adams followed Mr. Garland, and after stating that he should support Mr. Harrison's administration to the same extent that he supported that of Gen. Jackson, launched forth in a personal attack on Mr. Wise of Virginia, who he accused of having, a few days since, lamented that a duel could not be got up between Messrs. Duncan of Ohio, and Wm. Cost Johnson of Mayland.

It was in vain that Mr. Wise denied the charge, and expressed his abhorrence of duelling, Mr. A. iterated and reiterated his charge, and would accept of no explanation. His attack was severe and violent beyond example, and undoubtedly ended to the decided disadvantage of Mr. Adams. Why it was made, what was Mr. Adams object in making it, no man could conjecture and the especial wonder of all was elicited. When Mr. Adams had concluded, Mr. Wise made a short reply, couched in the most beautiful and energetic language, and won a round or two of applause at the hands of the exalted galleries.

For the last two or three days Congress has experienced unexampled excitement; and it may in the end lead to something not now drempt of. There is an odd state of feeling among the politicians of the S. W. which cannot be well accounted for.

In the Senate to-day the Bankrupt Bill has been brought up for discussion, and created some sensation. It may pass the Senate in some shape this session; but it never can pass the ordeal of the House.

Yours &c.

[Translated from Le Courier des Etats Unis.]

### Discovery of America before Christopher Columbus.

"In the session that the Royal Society of Northern Archaeology of our city, (Copenhagen,) held last evening, (the 17th of May, 1840,) Mr. Widmann, one of its members, read a letter, written from Rio Janeiro by Dr. Lund, in which this learned Danish Geologist announces to the society an important discovery he has just made. In an excavation he caused to be made in the environs of Bahia, Brazil, he found the fragment of a flat stone covered with ruined characters, deeply engraved, but much damaged. Having succeeded after long research in deciphering some words, which he discovered to belong to the Island language, he caused the excavation to be extended in all directions; and soon he discovered the foundation of houses, in cut stone, which from their architectural affinity strongly resembled the ruins which exist in the North of Norway, in the Island, and upon the western coast of Greenland. He caused a continuation of the excavation for several successive days, and finished by finding the statue of the god Thor, (God of Thunder of the ancien Scandinavians,) with all his attributes; the hammer, the gauntlets, and the magic girdle, (*magin girdle.*)

The Society charged the Doctor and Professor Rafo, author of the celebrated work *Antiquitates Americanæ*, and who has first proved in an authentic manner, that relations have existed between this Island and of North America, anterior to the discovery of that part of the world by Christopher Columbus, to report upon the letter of Mr. Lund, and to publish it in order to call the attention of the savans upon the interesting discovery of which it gave an account, and which seems to reveal that the ancient people of the North, had not only pushed their maritime voyages even to the South of America, but that they even there laid firm foundations."

## Legal Decisions.

In the Supreme Judicial Court in Boston on Monday, Chief Justice Show presiding, in an action brought by David Sears against the city of Boston to recover an amount of money paid by him on compulsion for taxes in May 1837, it appeared that the plaintiff in June 1st, 1836, left the city with the intention of residing with his family in Paris, France, and was followed by all the members of his family in September of the same year, and his dwelling house, with its furniture, was leased for one year. The state of commercial affairs in this country, induced him to return to Boston in October, 1837; and his family returned in July, 1838.—On May 1st, 1837, Mr. Sears was assessed for his poll and personal estate, in the taxes of that year. The question was argued to the court whether Mr. Sears was rightly assessed, and if he was not, then he was to recover the amount back paid, otherwise the plaintiff to become non-suit, and the defendants to recover costs against him.

The court were clearly of opinion, that Mr. Sears was properly assessed. They considered him as properly coming within the law. He had no intention, when he left Boston for Paris, of making a permanent residence abroad. So far as citizenship and residence was concerned, his case was parallel to that of a traveller or a seaman, absent a long time, but not losing their citizenship. If he had returned the day before any election, he would have been entitled to vote.

Judgment for the defendants.

Another case of similar interest, was that of Augustus Thorndike vs. the City of Boston, in an action to recover back the sum of $301 50 taxes assessed upon the plaintiff for his personal property and poll as an inhabitant of the city of Boston. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff went with his family to Edinburgh, in Scotland, Oct. 1836, and had since resided principally in the neighborhood of that city on an estate which he had hired for a term of years. In July, 1837, the plaintiff himself came to Boston on private business of importance, where he remained, however, but a few days, and then returned to his family in Edinburg.

Judge Wilde, who presided at the trial, instructed the jury, that the question for them was, whether the plaintiff's residence was in Boston on the 1st of May, 1837. That if they were satisfied that the plaintiff went abroad not for the mere purpose of travelling or for any particular object, intending to return when that was accomplished, but with the intention of remaining abroad for an indefinite length of time, or with the intention of not returning to Boston to live, even if he should ever return to the United States, then he ceased to be an inhabitant of Boston for the purposes of taxation there.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and the defendant moved for a new trial for misdirection, and also for the admission of the letters before mentioned.

The Court were of opinion that the plaintiff ought not to have been assessed, and that the verdict was right. The motion for a new trial was consequently over-ruled.

### General Harrison's Progress.

The Boston Post gives the following anecdotes of the General while at Pittsburgh.

He promised, in reply to a pensioner who lost his leg at Tippecanoe, that the old soldiers should have their share of the public money, and told a democrat, who asked him some questions while he was making a speech, that it was contrary to all parliamentary rule to allow two speakers at the same time.

In his speech to the ladies of Pittsburg, he observed that he ought to have had a Pittsburgh wife; that in 1791, he exchanged locks of hair with a lady of that town. The lady with whom the General had the good fortune to meet in 1794, happened to be present, and she (Mrs. A———) forthwith advanced to the General and tendered him her congratulations.

*Reception of the President elect.* We learn from the National Intelligencer that in pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Washington took place on Wednesday evening, the 3d instant, for the purpose of adopting suitable arrangements for the President elect, on his arrival in the city. W. W. Seaton was called to preside over the meeting, Wm. L. Brent and Thos. Allen were appointed Vice Presidents. On motion it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of thirty citizens be appointed, who shall be charged with the duty of making and announcing to their fellow citizens proper arrangements for the President elect on his arrival in this city.

The Virginia House of Delegates, by a majority of 15, have passed a bill authorizing the Banks of that State to issue four per cent on their capital in one and two dollar notes, until the 1st of August—the notes redeemable in specie at the mother Bank or any of the Branches. It is supposed the Senate will concur.

As we predicted, the States, one after another, are becoming tired of the sport of stopping small notes—these are much more useful than large ones.

CASE OF THE TIGRIS. The Tigris was seized by a British cruiser on the coast of Africa and sent into Boston for adjudication, on a charge of being engaged in the slave trade.

The libel for forfeiture brought by Midshipman Jackson, in the name of Lieut Matson, the captor, was, on Saturday, fully dismissed by Judge Davis, the party having failed to enter into the required stipulations.

## Texas Editoralizing.

The following is a humorous specimen of Texas editorializing. It is a *leader*, under the head of "Aquatic Scenery," in the Morning Star, of Houston, April 3d, and it is full of quaint humor, a la Boz:—

During the hardest of the storm the day before yesterday, we took a lounge down to the steamboat landing;—while standing on the brink of a deep gulley that emptied its torrent of water into the bayou, our attention was attracted to the bottom of the gulley, where a drunken loafer was stemming the torrent, holding on to a root fast anchored in the bank. The poor fellow, not knowing any one was near him, was combating his fate manfully, and in calculating his chances of escape gave utterance to the following:—

"Haynt this a orful sitivation to be placed in, nohow; If I wos a steamboat, a rail, or wood pile, I'd be better worth fifty cents on the dollar than I'll ever be agin. Unless I'm a gone kase now, there haynt no truth in frenology. I've weighed all the chances like a gineral, and find only two that bears in my favor; the first is a skunk hole to crawl into, and the second a special interposition of Providence; and the best chance of the two is so slim, if I only had the change, I'd give a premium for the skunk hole—them's my sentiments. If I could be a mink, a-mushrat, or a water snake, for about two months, perhaps I would'nt mount the first stump tother side the Bio, and flap my wings and crow over everlastin' life, skientifically preservated. But what's the use holdin' on this root? There haynt no skunk'hole in these ere diggins; the water is gittin taller about a feet, and if my nose was as long as kingdom come, it would'nt stick out much longer. Oh! Jerry! Jerry! you're a gone sucker, and I guess your marm don't know you'er out: poor woman! won't she cry the glasses out of her spectacles when she hears her darlin Jerry has got the whole of Buffer-lo Bio for his coffin? What a pity 'tis some philanthropis or member of the humane society never had foresight enough to build a house over this gutter, with a steam ingine to keep out the water! If they'd done it in time, they might have had the honor and gratification of saving the life of a feller being; but it's all day with you Jerry, a big harbor to cast anchor in. It's too bad to go off in this orful manner, when they knows I ollers hated water ever since I was big enough to know it 'twant whiskey. I feel the root givin' way, and since I don't know a prayer, here's a bit of Watt's Doxologer to prove I died a Christian:—

'On the bank where drooped the willer,
Long time ago."

Before Jerry got to the conclusion, he was washed into the bayou, within a few feet of a large flat that had just started for the steamboat; his eye caught the prospect of deliverence, and he changed the burden of his dirge into a thrilling cry of "Heave! passenger overboard and sinking, with a belt full of specie! the man what saves me makes his fortune!" Jerry was fished ashore by a darkey; and to show his gratitude, invited Quashy to "go up to the doggery and liquor."

WITCHCRAFT. In noticing and contradicting Mr. Bancroft's statement, that there were no witch trials in Connecticut, the Commercial Advertiser gives the following anecdote:

There is one case in the New Haven records which is so curious. The body of a poor woman, accused of witchcraft, tried and executed, was ordered to be examined by a jury of woman, to find the 'witch-mark'—the seal of the 'devil's.' One of the female jurors, a woman of sense, was an unbeliever in the whole matter. On examining the body, this lady declared that 'the poor woman was no more a witch than she.' Fatal declaration! Her associate jurors discovered the hellish mark, and their unbelieving associate was forthwith arrested as a witch herself, and was condemned upon what was called her own confession—her guilt being reasoned out by means of the following process of chopping logic.

1st. She had declared that the woman whose body was examined, was no more a witch than she was herself.

2. The other woman jurors discovered the witch mark.

3. The woman upon whose body the mark was found, was a witch of course.

4. So also was their fellow juror, who had virtually confessed as much by the exclamation already cited.

What an affecting proof of the imbecility of the human mind, after all its boastings if supplied by facts like these!

### A Good Natured Compliment Crosswise.

The "Boston Cultivator" does write good articles and no mistake, cousin Drew, and so does another Cultivator printed "down East," as far as Hallowell, Maine, and we know of no better compliment to both of these excellent journals, than to repeat the mistake which we made week before last, by transferring their articles into the Review, and giving a random credit to both. How would you like that, gentlemen? We thank neighbor Drew for his complimentory notices, and assure him that his favor is appreciated. [Hartford Review.

The Governor of Wisconsin recommends the appointment of a geolgist, to examine, particularly, the mineral portion of the territory. The suggestion is a good one, and in no other way could money be expended to so good advantage.

A young man who sells tickets at the Boston and Providence Railroad office, was bound in the sum of $50 to keep the peace, for having carried a dagger and threatened to use it on an individual.

The British Government derives an annual revenue of about three millions sterling, from the sale of Tobacco.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

### Later from Florida.

A letter in the Savannah Republican states that Col. Riley struck on an Indian trail and completely surprised and took a party of a hundred Indians. They however showed a *pass* from Gen. Armistead with whom they had made a bargain to surrender themselves, and were then on their way! Col. Riley let them pass.

A postscript in the Savannah Georgian gives the following additional news:—

"Col. Harney's second expedition has resulted in his capture and killing 16 warriors. Major Child has taken 44 men women and children. Lieut. Steptoe has also killed and captured six warriors, making a total of 66.

We are all looking for a speedy termination of the war, the news from the Gulf posts, tending, as it does, towards such a consummation of our wishes.

Capt. Barnum has returned to Fort Russell. The camp of Halleck-tus-te-nuggee was discovered within seven miles of Fort Russell. He got wind of the troops and escaped. Capt. B. captured 3 squaws, one child and 3 ponies."

MURDER AND ROBBERY. The dwelling of a Mr. Van Hatten, in Jefferson county, Missouri, was entered a short time since, by three ruffians, and on resistance being offered to their demands, by Mrs. Van Hatten, they shot her in the breast, inflicting a wound which was pronounced by the surgeon to be mortal. They then robbed the house of its most valuable contents. Three men have been apprehended at St. Louis, on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the outrage and circumstances have been discovered which leave little doubt of their guilt.

BURGLARY. On Friday night last the extensive dry goods house of Messrs. J. M. Beebe & Co. No. 90 Hanover street was broken into and a large amount of valuable goods carried off—consisting of about 300 yards silk, a quantity of Gloves, vestings, and cravats. A reward we understand is offered for any information that may lead to the recovery of the property, or detection of the rogue or rogues.

The Mobile Journal mentions a new and rare species of cotton, just introduced into that State, from South America, which promises to be equal to the best long staple, or Sea Island variety. It is called the Rio cotton, the staple about three inches long, of a glossy, silky texture, and it is thought, will be well adapted to the soil and climate of southern Alabama.

SHOCKING AFFAIR. A farmer named Nunley, in Chesterfield county, Va., on the 30th ult., drew a pistol and shot his wife through the shoulder. She fell, he picked her up, dragged her to a bed, laid her upon it, placed himself beside her, drew another pistol, and deliberately shot himself dead. The woman still survives.

QUICK WORK. The Worcester Ægis states that a Mr. Billings, blacksmith, of Leicester in this State, on the 12th ult. forged 150 horse shoes in nine hours in succession, and they are pronounced by good judges to be made in a workmanlike manner.

COAL IN ARKANSAS. A vein of coal has been discovered and worked in Arkansas, which is described by the Little Rock Advocate as possessing superior qualities, and as fully equal to Anthracite. This is the first mine opened in Arkansas and is called the Spadra Mine.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. William Shepard, of Baltimore, a temporary conductor of the mail train of cars on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Tuesday night last fell upon the track, and was run over and instantly killed by the cars.

PRODUCTION IN ILLINOIS. Twenty millions of bushels of corn, it is stated, were produced in Illinois last year. There were also produced 385,963 lbs. tobacco, 25,121 lbs. rice, 194,191 lbs. cotton, and 323,296 lbs. sugar.

An injunction was laid on the Newburyport Bank on Saturday, and the Bank has been cited to appear and show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual, and receivers appointed.

The late census shows that the population of the United States is about 17,000,000; of this number there are 14,250,000 white persons, 400,000 free colored and 2,454,000 slaves.

The ship Isaac Newton, now loaded at New York, for Hamburg, has on board two of Norris's locomotive Engines, worth about $25,000, destined for a Railroad in Prussia.

A rape of most aggravated character was committed at Detroit a few days since upon a servant girl, by three villains, who fled to Canada to avoid the punishment of their crime.

The bills of the Citizens' Bank, at Augusta Me, are not received at the Suffolk Bank, except those signed by J. Dow, President, and A. Redington Jr. Cashier.

CONVICTION OF A MAIL ROBBER.—Bostic, the mail robber, convicted at Columbus, Ohio, has been sentenced to imprisonment for 13 years.

There are two steamers building on the Clyde, Scotland, for the Cunard line. They are to be sixteen hundred tons each.

There are two reasons why we do not trust a man—one because we dont know him; the other because we do.

THE SLAVE TRADE. The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel is advocating a renewal of the slave trade.

It is uncertan whether it is the Britannia or the Caledonia now on the way to this port.